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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
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IN A MILK HOUSE

Glimpse Into the Dairymen's As-
sociation Depot.

IS A BENEFICIAL COPARTNERSHIP

Public Has Protection—An Inspec-
tor Is Wanted—Interesting De-
tails of the Business.

The Dairymen's Association of this city is a concern upon the basis of many quite new, but entirely successful enterprises of similar nature in the United States and other countries. It is a copartnership rather than a co-operative plan. There is neither sentiment nor theory about the affair. It is the application of practical business methods and it may be said fairly and honestly that in banding themselves together the producers of milk for the public market benefit, largely and very decidedly, the consumers. So long as individuals have operated here in furnishing milk supply complaint cast aspersions upon but one house or firm or persons or company. Under the new arrangement the Association as a business concern and all of its members and financial supporters are touched when one of the customers presents a grievance. It is therefore extremely desirable on the part of the Association that patrons should be satisfied. To this end the closest check is kept upon the supply from every source. The plan of action of the Association and the benefits the members derive may be explained in a very few words. The milk from the establishments of those in the company is brought to and distributed from one common center. There are now eight dairies in the Association. These under the separate managements used ten delivery outfits in the service of routes. Four wagons are used now. The expenses are reduced in a number of directions. The owners of the cows deliver the milk to the Association manager and receive a stipulated price for the same. The profits of the Association, if money is made, are divided amongst the milk furnishers, who guard their interests as producers by holding stock in the Association. This is a nutshell statement of the scheme of the concern that was first started in the Lincoln block on King street, but now in Love Building on Fort.

A. E. Weirick, who was for several years manager of the Woodlawn Dairy in Punahou, is the superintendent for the Dairymen's Association and is a capable and alert director of the various matters entrusted to his care in the responsible position he occupies. Mr. Weirick said yesterday that as the representative of the Association he was pleased to receive interested callers at any time and show them over the establishment. There is much more to the plant, both in system and operation, than one would suppose and there are abroad some impressions or opinions about the place that are entirely erroneous. It is generally thought, in the first place, that all the milk received is thrown together and that a mixture from the various dairies in the Association goes out to the customers. The fact is that the product from any dairy can be traced in order to lay blame properly or to investigate impartially when there is lodged any sort of criticism. If a customer on any route in any part of the city or in the suburbs makes the statement that the milk soured too soon or that it appeared to be weak or impure, it is known at once from just what dairy of the Association this particular milk came. Then the inquiry is held. For the protection of the public and in the interest of the business methods adopted by the Association, samples of milk are taken from the deliveries so soon as the lots are brought from the dairies. It can thus be learned at once if the trouble is with the milk as it came from the dairy or if the fluid has been tampered with elsewhere. Endless dispute is avoided by this method. The samples are tested in the course of the ordinary conduct of the headquarters and if there is fault discerned the producer is notified at once.

Since the Association started the dairymen members have been advantaged by having the use of knowledge gained by the experiences and readings of all connected with the enterprise. On account of, or as a natural result of this comparison of notes, there has been much improvement in the methods of several of the dairies. The workmen have been taught how to wash the cans. Hints have been given on feeding and on the care of stock and milk in a score of directions. There has been noted at the Association plant and with the buyers a marked improvement in the quality of the milk. There is a fixed determination to keep up and improve the standard. The Association is keen for a milk inspector. There are numerous reasons why the combination urges the authorities to provide such an official. There is forever hanging over the reputation of the Association and threatening its standing and efficiency the danger of dishonest and unscrupulous practice by some individual or group of men. Any of the members will say this. It is perhaps best to omit publi-

cation of the details, but the Association members want for an inspector a fearless and honest man with full authority and with instructions to stop wagons and inspect milk with all the persistency and shrewdness that a skilled detective would bring to the hunt for a criminal.

Milk is brought to the establishment of the Association from the dairies twice a day. There is quite a lot of work in making the tests, making the transfers to the cans of the Association and loading up the wagons. There is used every endeavor to keep the most careful check on every pint of milk brought to the place. The plan adopted is something like the scheme of the railways in handling their cars.

In the basement at the Association place there is a separator driven by an electric motor. This apparatus is a centrifugal tool. There is a steel tube into which holes have been bored. This tube makes 7,000 revolutions to the minute and the cream drops in a tiny stream from one outlet as the "skimmed" milk rushes in a little white torrent from another. After a look at the impoverished milk as it comes from the separator, one can readily accept the statement that it would be difficult to palm "skimmed" milk on a customer who was able to distinguish any two of the cardinal colors one from the other. The milk from the separator goes back to the dairies as food for calves and pigs. There is a sharp demand for cream that often cannot be met. When there is a surplus of cream, butter is made right on the premises and has ready sale.

Everything about the Association place is neat and clean. It is a model establishment in every way. It is believed that the partnership will hold together indefinitely. One of the members is to leave in a few days. The Association agrees that his contract shall terminate. Others are applying for membership. There is but one concern of any size on the Island at this time that is not associated with the partnership.

According to Mr. Weirick, there is not a great deal of money in the milk business in this country. The very best cows imported fail to keep up anything like their records here. Some of the local authorities assert that a blooded cow will not give half so much milk in the Islands as in the States. Of course the cost of feeding and care is greater. Just now the feed is poor in all the pastures. This is on account of the heavy rains.

One of the pioneer dairymen in speaking of the Association yesterday, said he was with it to remain because it was run on strictly business principles. "Our losses under the old system," said he, "were incredibly heavy. Dishonest people would run up accounts and then shift to another dairy. Now they must pay or they have pili-ki without end."

HABEAS CORPUS.

Two Men Sold Kauai Chinese Molasses for Opium.

There is returnable before Judge Hardy, of the Circuit of the Island of Kauai, this week, a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of the Republic against a couple of men who are alleged to have sold to some Chinese of the Garden Isle, spurious opium. The bargain was made for the genuine drug and good samples were shown. On delivery, the goods proved to be a mixture of poi and molasses. The sellers were first arrested on the charge of opium in possession. This prosecution fell through, and next they were arraigned as gross cheats. The Government officials will make a determined effort to have the writ put aside, so that the case may go to trial. The attorneys for the defendants believe the case will fail for the reason that the whole transaction is in a contraband article. The case is watched with considerable interest from Honolulu, for the reason that the same sort of a swindling game has several times occurred here in out-law circles.

A Start Remains.

The sons of Claus Spreckels have near Kahului, something placed by their father, many years ago, that they will now use as a part of a new movement in their business of handling the affairs of the Hawaiian Commercial Company. Claus Spreckels at one time proposed to have a wharf of his own at Kahului, instead of using lighters himself or having some one else move his freight. The imported men who had placed the foundations for the mill engines and boilers and some of the buildings, were set at pier building. They made a very fair success of most of the job. Some of the pier foundations were set too near the surface, and have been toppled over by the moving waters and sands. Others yet remain and will, in all probability, be utilized by the brothers in their new enterprise.

On the morning of February 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MOREAUX, Luverne, Minn. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

IT IS FOR WOMEN

Benefits of the Exchange Con-
ducted By Ladies.

IS A WORTHY INSTITUTION

On a Paying Basis From a Small
Beginning—A Devoted Manager.
Help to Natives.

Few people beyond the ranks or groups of the workers in the various departments or bureaus can begin to appreciate the accomplishments or achievements quietly reached by the local educational, reform, religious and social mission bodies entirely outside the church. One of these, very nearly at the top of the list as to importance, is the Woman's Exchange, managed by Miss Oliver under the patronage and direction of a Board composed of prominent ladies active in all enterprises for the general welfare.

It is now about three years since the Woman's Exchange opened its doors. It then had a small room in the Way block, on King street. Now the Exchange has the old Gazette building on Merchant street and wants a branch in a better business location. At first the assistance of citizens who might be interested in such a matter was sought. The responses were hearty and sufficient. For nearly a year now the Exchange has been self-supporting and it is one of the chief ambitions of its promoters that it shall never again be compelled to appeal to the public or any section of the citizenry. The scheme of a Woman's Exchange is a simple one. It is the market of articles of household manufacture. The people who make and bring the goods are called depositors. They fix a price on the merchandise and the Exchange sells and retains a modest commission. These institutions exist in every city in the United States. They furnish work for those adept with the needle and usually have in addition to a salesroom a lunch room.

Of the depositors of the Woman's Exchange of Honolulu, 90 per cent are Hawaiians. The place is always well stocked with the handwork of native women, girls, men and boys. From the homes of the Hawaiians come hats, fans, leis, mats, etc. Boys in Kamehameha school send paper knives, machine turned calabashes, chess and checker outfits, cribbage boards, etc. Lately girls at Kawaiahao seminary have been making fans, a class to instruct them in this work having been started but a few months ago. Many of the native families of Honolulu are supported almost entirely by the sale of goods through the Woman's Exchange. Miss Oliver has been heart and soul in this work from its inception and speaks of it most enthusiastically and confidently. She believes that the Exchange has great and definite missions and points to the fact that through this agency Hawaiians are retaining their olden skill and genius at producing articles both useful and ornamental. The case was mentioned of one Hawaiian girl who had learned to make fans through encouragement from the Exchange and who was now in receipt of a good salary from work at home. Miss Oliver urged the establishment of the industrial class at Kawaiahao and has every reason to believe that it will be successful and of lasting benefit.

A well made native fan is not a cheap affair. It always commands a good price from either resident or tourist. There is a steady demand for hand-made calabashes and these seem to be getting more rare year by year. There is never lacking a customer with a liberal purse when a hand-made calabash is offered. There are some very large collections of calabashes in Honolulu and at other places in the group. In fact some haole as well as native families take great pride in a room of calabashes and many of the vessels have interesting stories. So keen is the wish for the hand-made product that amateur speculators have gone from Island to Island and from house to house buying them up. In a great many cases the maker, on account of the middleman, does not get the full benefit to which he is entitled.

One of the greatest hits the Exchange ever made was the publication of the Hawaiian scenic calendar. This idea was copied, but the Exchange had a very heavy sale of the first design. Copies were shipped all over the world and both the Exchange and the Islands given a wide advertisement through the medium.

Fancy articles of needle work are always on hand at the Exchange. Orders will be taken for articles not on hand that can be produced and mending is one of the specialties. The Exchange will negotiate with any undertaking that will furnish work for a woman and there are many who need the employment. A cook book is sold and is in nearly every home in the town.

Just now the Exchange people believe themselves somewhat handicapped by the building operations at the site of the Judd block, but the business

is growing right along. The ladies who at present comprise the Board are: Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president; Mrs. O. H. Gulick, secretary; Mrs. H. A. Parmelee, treasurer; Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Miss Mattie Chamberlain, Mrs. T. D. Garvin, Mrs. Walter C. Weedon, Miss Mary Green. The idea of the Exchange was brought forth at a meeting of the W. C. T. U., but the Board is responsible to its friends and supporters alone. There has been talk of incorporating the Exchange.

NEW STAMP ISSUE.

One Cent Green Adopted By In-
ternational Postal Congress.

The latest issue of the one cent American postage stamp has been printed in green, and they are now coming into use. The Postal Union Convention, at its session in Washington last year, passed a vote recommending all postal administrations to have the stamps of each country, of like denomination, printed in uniform color, beginning with the one cent, which was voted to be in green. The advantage of this uniformity will be that the color, as well as the figures of the stamp will enable all buying, using or cancelling them to distinguish them more readily, and avoid mistakes that have heretofore often been made. The postal union is becoming, each year, more and more, a great international cooperative system, in which each member or country seeks to aid not only its own business but also the business of every other member of the union. The printing of the Hawaiian one cent stamp in green (now printed in yellow) will be an improvement, as the shade of yellow used has not been much liked. This may necessitate a change in the next issue of the 10 cent green stamp.

MICHAEL AT WORK

How the Welsh Wonder
Reels off Fast Miles.

His Race With the French Cham-
pion—Twenty-Five Miles—Gears
and Race—An Easy Win.

Following is part of an account of a wheel race that will interest patrons of Cyclomere as well as all riders of the wheel and the many admirers of Michael:

The event was the Michael-Taylor race. Taylor won the pole on the toss, and also won the selection of the place from which his pacemakers should start. The Frenchman's gear was 94 and Michael's 106. The riders got on the scratch line at 10:20 o'clock. Taylor rushed off and caught the pacers on the first turn with Michael two lengths back. Michael worked like a little demon, but Taylor rode like a whirlwind and at the end of the first mile led Michael by a length. On the first lap of the second mile, Michael forged ahead and on the 15th lap he gained half a lap on his adversary and at the end of the third mile the "rarebit" was one lap to the good.

In the fourth mile Michael got another gain of a lap and in the fifth he had the same distance to his credit. Taylor was outclassed in the eighth mile, and Michael passed him for another, the third time. The pace that the Welsh lad was going was a killing one, but Taylor stuck to his work loyally. Time at the end of eighth mile for Michael, 16:07. Taylor lost his pacemakers in the 10th mile and at the beginning of the 11th, Michael was close up to him and passed him, then being four laps to the good. The spectators were by this time worked up to the highest pitch of excitement and Michael's name was on every one's tongue. The Frenchman was evidently beaten at this time, but he stuck to his work very doggedly and was seemingly not disheartened when Michael passed him on the 13th mile for the fifth time. Michael run up another lap on his account in the 14th mile and then looked as if he could keep the pace up without any additional effort. In the 17th mile, Taylor rode around Michael's pacemakers for three laps, but the effort weakened him and he had to let up. Taylor's saddle broke in the 20th mile and in exchanging wheels he lost two laps thus giving Michael a clear lead of a mile. The wheel which was substituted for Taylor's damaged one was geared to 104, but the French rider was unable to cope with the superlative efforts of the "little wonder." The mid-got gained another lap at the close of the 23d mile. From this to the end of the race, Michael went so swiftly that it took all the starch out of his rival and he finally won by 13 laps. Summary:

One mile, Taylor, 2:04.
Five miles, Michael, 10:03 2-5.
Ten miles, Michael, 20:15 2-5.
Fifteen miles, Michael, 30:42 1-5.
Twenty mile, Michael, 41:23 2-5.
Twenty-five miles, 51:54 2-5.

Waikiki stream is still quite high, receiving at it does much of the drainage of Manoa and of the water shed back of Diamond Head.

AN AMENDMENT

Stamp Provision Removed From
Registry of Vessels Bill.

HOUSE INQUIRES INTO FLOOD

Recommendation That Ministers' Salaries Be Not Increased.

SENATE.

Thirtieth Day, March 25.

A communication was received from the House announcing the passage of the Senate bill providing for the extension of streets with certain amendments.

The Committee on passed bills announced that they had presented to the President for his signature bills providing for the suspension of sentence and appointing stenographers.

Petitions were received from Hoffschlaeger & Co. and Lovejoy & Co., asking for a remission of duty on certain wines.

The Committee on Commerce recommended the passage of the bill exempting from taxes and import duties for ten years, coffee trees and ramia plants and their products, and cultivation instruments.

The Committee believed that the bill might be a little premature yet they felt that the measure should pass, as any unfavorable action to the coffee or ramia industry would be misunderstood by those embarking or who are now in the venture.

The Finance Committee reported on the books of the Health Department. They said they found that their first opinion was correct. If the books were kept as are the books of the Attorney-General there would be nothing but commendation, but they found the books were not sufficiently comprehensive for the large amount of business and they should be carried further into detail in some particulars. The Committee said that up to within a few weeks all bills when presented were put in a drawer, no record being made of them, at the end of the month on approval the Auditor-General attached his signature. They said the bills were itemized in a detailed book kept by the Attorney-General, but from no book in the office was it possible to find a record showing a bill having two items or more of a dissimilar nature. The Committee said they found the greatest willingness on the part of the Board to show the books. The report of the committee was adopted.

A communication was received from the House giving notice that a communication from the Senate relating to action on the House bills relating to fire insurance and internal police had been referred to the Committee on Passed bills in order that some understanding might be arrived at. The report was referred to the Committee on Passed bills.

Senate bill 18 relating to pounds and estrays passed third reading and was sent to the Committee on Passed bills.

In considering the current account appropriation bill the Committee appointed to consider the apportionment of the \$50,000 to be spent for schools, recommended the division of the amount, appropriating \$22,000 for Hawaii, \$7,000 for Maui, \$48,000 for Oahu and \$3,000 for Kauai. The report was adopted. Among other items \$5,000 for a road roller for Hilo was passed, as were also varying sums to keep the roads of the big island in condition, one of which was \$10,000 for the volcano road, \$3,000 for road from the home-stead lots at Honokanani to the landing at Awini. The Committee recommended that various items covering roads on Hawaii and Maui, amounting to \$79,500, be inserted in the loan bill.

There is a good prospect that Nuanuan road to the Pali will be put in good condition. The sum of \$20,000, to be spent only on the road was appropriated. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the streets of Honolulu. The sum of \$8,000 was passed for roads in Koolau, of which \$4,900 is for macadamizing the road at the foot of the Pali and \$4,000 for extension of the road.

The item for road damages on all the Islands was fixed at \$50,000. Minister Cooper announced that the item would be omitted from the loan bill although its original amount was for \$100,000.

The report recommending telephonic communication on Hawaii was adopted. A new section to the bill was added making provision for the approval of the road boards in the various districts before road work in those districts is commenced and the acceptance of the work on the certificate of the boards.

The committee to which was referred the petition for a new school house at Puala recommended that the item be stricken out as provision was made for that school in the \$80,000 appropriation for schools. The report was adopted.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Oahu railway passed second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

Senator McCandless gave notice of his intention of introducing a bill to

DR. GUPPY IN FIJI

Interesting Introduction to the Islanders' Customs.

MORNING BATH IN A SHARK POOL

A Week Spent at Luvaka Not Badly Put In—Picturesque Scenery

When I awoke on the morning of January 26d, I had to rub my eyes several times before I could satisfy myself as to my exact position on the surface of this sphere. I had some vague notion of having been in a storm at sea, and when my wits became sufficiently clear I found myself in the house of the chief or bull of Luvaka, a village in the center of the beautiful island of Ovalau. The rain was coming down in torrents and the wind was howling diabolically around the house. Looking through the mosquito curtain, I could make out on the floor the prone form of the bull who had completely enveloped himself in a white sheet. Away in the far corner of the building two men were squatting down talking together in very low tones, whilst a few young Fijian boys lay sleeping in all attitudes on the matted floor. A dusky stillness prevailed as the doors were not yet opened, and I felt almost inclined to go back to dreamland again, when I suddenly reflected that there was a good bathing-pool in the river hard-by and the rain-storm having passed, in a few minutes I was on its banks and enjoying the luxury of a morning plunge. Whilst I was lazily dozing about admiring the luxuriance of the vegetation that lined the stream on either side, the brake of bamboo, the tree fern still dripping with the recent rain, the tall tree nearly concealed with creepers, and the slender areca palm that leaned slightly over the water, I observed the chief watching me intently from the neighboring bank. His "Saandra Saka" or "Good morning, sir," did not sound as pretty as the Hawaiian "Aloha," and I was on the point of wishing that I could transport the stream and its picturesque vale to the neighborhood of Punaluu when he very quietly remarked that sometimes a kind of shark found its way into the bathing-pool. My ideas as to upsetting the arrangement of the universe quickly vanished and I scrambled out to a certain extent in a hurry. On returning to the house, I had no sooner adopted the Fijian attitude of lying on one's stomach on the mat and staring at a vacuum when in stalked the female members of the establishment, bringing hot steaming edibles of various sorts; one had a dish of breadfruit, another of the "tiroli" or wild yam; a third brought in a plate of fish and large prawns, whilst the fourth bore a kettle full of sort of fish broth. Then there were bananas, and a pine-apple, and the fruits of the Dawa which are something like those of the Chinese loquat. The Fijian in fact does not fare badly. The soil begeth him nothing and in the forests they find at hand fruits and wild yams in abundance. But I am digressing. The breakfast is finished, and the chief's marama (i. e. wife) who has been sitting at a distance attentively watching my performance advances towards me with a small basin of Fijian water containing water. In this I wash my fingers in the orthodox fashion not unimpartial of the sad fate of the young missionary who astonished these around him by quaffing the contents of his basin. The chief follows my example which elicited a deep groan of "Ai maha" from the men sitting near. This is the same exclamation that they make use of when the chief drains the ava cup and then in a lordly fashion sends the empty coconut vessel spinning in the midst of the circle formed by his admiring friends. It signifies "Oh Wonderful!" but has a ludicrous resemblance to "Oh Mother!" or "Ay Mother!"

It was Sunday morning, and whilst the women were donning their clean white gowns and the men were arraying themselves in their Sunday suits, the native drum or "lali" sounded through the village summoning the members of the little community to church. I was, however, on other errands bound, attended by my man I started on a tramp down the vale. This fellow was a bit of a character in his way. With an expression on the border-line between sagacity and imbecility he might have played many parts. When it suited his purpose he appeared as stupid as an owl. At other times when the light of intelligence displayed itself in his features he might have passed for a sage. However, we got on very well, though he was apt to indulge in the procrastinating ways of his race. We have here an abominable word that is responsible for more laziness and impudence than even "pau" and "pilikia." It is "Mala" and its literal meaning is "Bye-and-bye;" but it will carry you over Fiji. There is a delightful sense of futurity about this Fijian word which represents the negative side of human activity in these latitudes, embodying, as it does, the maxim of never doing today what you can put off to the morrow.

Nothing of special interest occurred during my ramble. I had to cross the river about a score of times, the water owing to the heavy rains reaching sometimes up to my middle, and it was often a little ticklish work stemming the rapid current. When I arrived at a little village named Bureta, the good people were all coming out of

church and when I sat down in a very sloppy condition in the chief's house with half the village in their Sunday best squatting all around me, I felt the contrast in our attitudes to a very considerable degree. In a few days after this I returned to Levuka and this leads me to say a good word for this struggling little town. Levuka has seen better days. It once was the seat of the Government, but since that was removed to Suva, it has to depend on its own efforts for existence. To a great extent isolated it has built up a commerce of its own and owing to the energetic efforts of its inhabitants it has acquired an independent position that will enable it to pass securely through any stormy weather that may come over the colony. It is very picturesquely situated and at the first glance quite captivates the fancy of the visitor. I will not describe it, but tourists from the North Pacific would do well to get off the mail-steamers at Suva, and spend a week or more at Levuka. If inclined for active exercise they will be able to ramble about the mountain slopes of a really lovely little tropical island. Through the initiation of the Governor a bi-weekly steam-service with Suva is on the point of being established. The hotels are excellent and the charges not at all excessive.

H. B. GUPPY, M. R.

ANOTHER VICTIM

Portuguese Laborer Lost His Life On Maui.

Government Bridge Carried Away Heaviest Rain On Record Since 1851.

(Special Correspondence).

MAUI, March 26.—During Thursday, the 24th, a Portuguese laborer, named Manuel Gouveia, of the Walluku Plantation was killed at Walehu, by the plantation railroad train loaded with cane coming from Walehu. It seems that he was loading cars with cane from a dune when the engine going at slow speed, struck him, knocked him down and partially ran over his body, causing injuries which resulted in almost immediate death. It is stated by witnesses that that the laborer was entirely responsible. When the cars are alongside the platform from which the cane is loaded, a space of only about three feet is left. The Portuguese had been jumping across the track and was in this way caught.

Gouveia was about 45 years of age. Gouveia was about 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and 5 or 6 children. Sheriff Baldwin is holding the coroner's inquest today in Walluku Court House.

Last evening, a most enjoyable dancing party was given by the young men of "Paumotu" in the large Spreckelsville hall. Three or four sets in the "square" dances enjoyed the evening music of the Spreckelsville brass band. The program of the evening was not completed until a late hour.

During a storm of last week, the bridge over the Government road at Keanae, Hana, was washed down to the sea-shore. The bridge was made of very heavy timber fastened by large iron rods.

The present season is said to be the most humid and stormy one since 1851. At Kokomo the residents state that it has rained every day since January 1st. Kula rarely ever in its history has had such a rainfall, many a field of corn having been washed away and destroyed.

Today, L. von Tempelky will sell at auction several small lots of land situated at Kalamoi, Punomalei, Alelele, Kokomo, Makawao, etc.

The H. C. Co. have 12 or 15 men at work at Kahului beach putting in piers for the new landing. Two sets of sheet iron cylinders which are to be filled with concrete have already been placed in position and the laborers are at work on the third set. The new landing will extend further out into the bay than the old.

During the 21st, the schooner Albert Meyer, Marshal master, arrived in Kahului from Honolulu in ballast. She departed for San Francisco, the 25th, with a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar.

During the same day, (the 21st), the barkentine, Robert Sidden, Birkholm master, arrived in Kahului, 62 days from Newcastle. She brought a cargo of coal for Kahului R. R. Co.

During the 24th, the brig Lurline, McLeod master, arrived in Kahului 11 days from San Francisco. She brought a cargo of general merchandise for H. C. Co. which she will discharge at the old landing.

Kahului bay which has been quite rough for some time past is much more quiet today.

ANSWER IS MADE

Oahu Railway Company Replies to the Government.

Alleged That the Public Desires to Create a Monopoly for Itself—Argument On Harbor Rights.

In the case of the Minister of the Interior vs. the Oahu Railway and Land Company as left pending by the denumer decision of Judge Smailey filed in the Circuit Court a few days ago, an answer has been filed by the defendant corporation. The reply includes a series of charges covering about a dozen long pages of typewriting. Many direct allegations against the Government are lodged. Following are excerpts from the answer:

"Defendant admits that the Hawaiian Government has started to make certain wharves in the harbor of Honolulu and plans further wharves there; but doubts whether the same or the plans thereof can be characterized as improvements to said harbor, and alleges that the improvements and plans of improvement adopted by the officials of the Hawaiian Government, so far as the public has been admitted to a knowledge thereof, indicate that the Hawaiian Government is adopting plans that will destroy a large amount of available wharf room in the harbor of Honolulu and defendant charges that the plans laid out are without authority or sanction of law or the Legislature and rest in the mere intention or hope of the present administration and may be abandoned at any time, and that such plans indicate that the main purposes thereof is to reach and destroy the defendant's right to acquire any wharf room in the harbor of Honolulu and to reach and take away from the defendant its freightage business in Honolulu harbor, which the defendant charges the Hawaiian Government covets for its own uses and purposes, and that the alleged wharf improvements if carried out would do little to meet the real requirements of shipping, commerce and trade, though it would accomplish, if the Court does not intervene, the seizure and absorption of the trade and wharfage business built up by the defendant corporation upon the strength of its charter, the railroad laws of this country and a special contract made between the Hawaiian Government and the defendant corporation.

"This defendant denies that the wharf land of the Hawaiian Government according to plans given out to the public, if so taken will be taken under any powers vested in it by law. And while admitting that the Hawaiian Government proposes to take all the wharf room of the harbor and to create a monopoly thereof in behalf of the Republic, denies that the purpose of taking such wharf room is to erect and maintain public wharves, and further denies that the wharf property named in the complaint is necessary to be taken by the Hawaiian Government for the purposes of erecting and maintaining wharves, defendant alleging the truth to be that the purpose of the Hawaiian Government in shutting out all citizens, private parties, and corporations from access to the harbor of Honolulu except over wharves constructed and owned by the Government is primarily to secure the wharf trade now enjoyed by the defendant corporation and by others having interest in and owning wharf room on said harbor, and defendant denies that it is the purpose or plan of the Government to utilize even the wharf lands that it now has in its undisputed possession and control, and in this connection defendant alleges that the plaintiff are arranging their plans for the exclusive occupation of Honolulu harbor so as to destroy the rights of this defendant corporation to any harbor front thereon without the inconvenience or expense of compensation to the defendant corporation for damages which would result to it from such exclusion.

"The defendant denies that the land covered by said notice is being used for public purposes or for the sailing, navigation and anchorage of vessels, but says the truth is that the only portion of said land or right of way that is put to any use, is that portion occupied by the wharves and slips built and used by defendant and a narrow right of way thereto from Honolulu harbor and that such use is exclusively by defendant, and that otherwise the land condemned by the defendant corporation consists, as the plaintiff's complaint alleges, or unclaimed and unused land within the ebb and flow, but too shallow for vessels.

"Defendant charges and says that by virtue of laws and contracts it has a vested power to acquire and enjoy sufficient wharf room upon the harbor of Honolulu, for the purposes of the business it is authorized to promote and carry on under the laws and contracts aforesaid.

"Defendant charges that any attempt by the plaintiff or any other department of the Hawaiian Government in the face of said contracts and law, to shut out the defendant from the right to acquire such wharf room as aforesaid, is a breach of good faith on the part of the Hawaiian Government and a repudiation of its contract obligations and that the Hawaiian Government estopped in this form of equity and good conscience and by law, from accomplishing its purposes aforesaid and to prevent defendant from condemning the land and rights sought to be condemned or otherwise to destroy the charter, contract and legal rights of this defendant corporation."



DAWSON'S INTREPID MISSIONARIES.
Rev. V. C. Gambell and wife are Presbyterian missionaries in Dawson City. They started the first church in Dawson, after much trouble, but it was burned. Now they have obtained the opera house and are holding services there.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette

The Usual Order Reversed.

Old Fashioned methods "don't go" nowadays. It used to be considered sensible to advertise just before the holidays. Of course, that was stupid.

We want to boom our business NOW, and that's why we want to remind you that we carry the handsomest, as well as the cheapest,

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THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898.

LEGISLATIVE DUTY.

About one-half of the time prescribed by the Constitution for the length of the Legislative session has passed, and yet the one supremely important, vital question, which goes to the existence of the white man on these islands has not been touched. The members of the Legislature are honest, patriotic and prudent. But they are occupying their time in matters, which, however, important, are insignificant in comparison with the question regarding the political control of these islands, either with or without annexation.

Does the Legislature propose to adjourn without adopting or providing some plan, if any can be devised, for settling the question of what the backbone and sinew of the State shall be made of? While the policy of the whites here is in outward appearance a drifting one, it is in its results a most vigorous one.

The Portuguese substantially confess like the Anglo-Saxon that they cannot compete with the Asiatics. Neither Anglo-Saxon nor Portuguese can complain. The Asiatics were "cordially invited to attend" by the State itself.

The census of childbearing is very significant. The Asiatic females number 1,841 already. It is only a question of time when the 20,000 excess of Asiatic males over Asiatic females will decrease by marriage, and the childbearing will increase more rapidly than ever. The merchants, the mechanics, the laborers of the American and European races say that it is now only a question of time when they will be crowded out by Oriental competition. So that while the present dominant force here is without any pronounced policy regarding the future, there is a decided, strong vigorous policy in existence, created by our deeds in the past and sustained by our actions in the present. Plantation wages, the inability to purchase land in many places, the existence of the deadening household system, the demands for more Asiatic labor, the absence of diversified industries are facts which of themselves create a most vigorous policy. These things away political phantasms, and let talk about what ought to be done.

Some say that we are now at the parting of the ways, and must make the choice of the road ending in the Orient. Some of our own people and some of our intelligent visitors, and good annexationists too, believe, on the other hand that we were at the parting of the ways years ago, and that we cast the die in 1896, when we earnestly begged for Japanese immigration.

These reluctantly believe that we are rapidly traveling along the Oriental road of our own accord, with our backs towards America, though we waver, and shout for the American flag. There are some who believe that we are, yet at the parting of the ways.

It is for the Legislature to determine what ought, and must be done. In its silence, it simply endorses the present active policy of our deeds. It sees us well along the Oriental way, and remarks: "Sorry for it, it cannot be helped." Perhaps it cannot. If so, let us find out what the situation is, and if nothing can be done, let us accept the conclusion, whatever it is.

We repeat what we said yesterday. It is the bone and sinew of a Nation which determines its political institutions in the end. If the bone and sinew here has not already been determined by our own acts, it is the solemn duty of the Legislature to go into committee of the whole, on the state of the Nation, and settle this one great underlying question, beside which nearly all other questions are trivial. It is important with annexation. It is vital without annexation. If the Legislature does not arrive at some conclusion about it at its present session, it is quite evident that the policy we now practice but are careful not to preach, will become more and more vigorous.

AN INDUSTRY.

A correspondent says: "Get away from generalities about diversified industries. Come down to business. What is practicable? What can be done?"

This is a fair way to put it. We reply. What is practicable for one set of men, is entirely impracticable for another set of men. The history of industries is the history of the failures of one set of men, followed, or paralleled by the successes of another set of men. Any scheme that is good or practicable in itself, may be bad and a disastrous failure for want of the right brain to promote it. Nine men out of 10 fail, for good reasons, in every scheme they undertake. The tenth, for an equally good reason, succeeds. We will give an instance of a valuable industry, which might be made the source of many livings here. But, we doubt if

the community has pluck enough to work the matter up. The man who can succeed in doing it is a rare man, and unless he is a "missionary" in his self-sacrifice, will prefer a large salary from an established industry.

Forty years ago a quiet, energetic man went into the woods of Northern New York, and settled in Johnstown. He began to tan deer skins in a small way and these he cut into gloves and employed the farmers' daughters to sew them on the sewing machine. He gathered in a few workmen, mainly Germans, from the small glove factories of Prussia. Others came into the business. The quality of the gloves improved. The trade extended. Today, over 4,000 women are engaged in sewing gloves. It is a light, clean business. Much of it is done in the little homes scattered through the country. The two places, where the business centers have five banks, and it is often said that one could see more well-dressed young country women in those places, owing to the good wages, than could be seen elsewhere in the State. The material now used for glove making in that section is sheep and lamb skin, much of which is imported.

The best glove is made from kid skin. The demand for them is so large that well-dressed kid skins steadily rise in price. We have abundance of kids here, but the skins are spoiled or ruined for glove purposes, because they are not properly prepared. The peasants of Europe raise these kids, but carefully see to it that the skin is not scratched or injured. Nothing of the kind is done here. The tanning of the skin requires simple implements, some tubs and scrapers. We have here the resources for producing a kid glove equal to the finest Parisian, with the great advantage that we can have the skins at first cost. Glove cutting is a trade. The cutters are easily obtained. The sewing of the gloves is now largely done by the "oversitch sewing" machine, which gives excellent wages.

Here are the resources for a successful manufacture of fine kid gloves. There is no limit to the market for a fine article. Here is an opportunity to use the mountain lands in "goat culture," and also to give that which is most valuable in any community, a steady source of income to women, who may sew the gloves at home. The markets for gloves are the world.

If this industry were established, every girl in the Kamehameha and Kawaunika schools would be able to take care of herself.

But the establishment of such an industry means hard unemitting labor, the use of the best brain. No doubt many incompetent men are ready enough to undertake it. But the competent man, can he be found? "Competent" men become more valuable every day. We have drawn a pretty picture of a new industry. But there is not "sand" enough in the community or in the Legislature to put this, or any other industry on its feet, even although the Asiatic tide has steadily risen to their feet, and wets their shoes. Their eyes are fixed in devotion upon the beaming face of the great sugar god.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

For the information of the general reader the case of the Hawaiian Commercial Company vs. the Kahului R. R. Co. may be very briefly stated as follows:

Captain Hobson, about the year 1813 constructed a railway from Kahului to Wailuku. When Claus Spreckels obtained a Crown lands lease of the Wailuku Commons, he gave Captain Hobson the right to lay a track over his land, from Kahului to Hamakua, but the document stipulated that the track should not, among other things, interfere with crops, etc., or with "other improvements now on said land, or hereafter to be made thereon." The road to Wailuku has been in operation about 20 years, and until the present time no serious question has been raised about its right of way. The Hawaiian Commercial Company, having succeeded to Claus Spreckels' rights, now disputes the right of the Kahului company to maintain a track from Kahului to Wailuku, on the ground that there is apparently no instrument in writing authorizing it, and that the only document in existence is the grant given by Mr. Spreckels to Captain Hobson, which fixes Hamakua, and not Wailuku as the terminus. The issues involved are, the construction of the terms of this document, which are not clear, when taken in connection with certain facts admitted; the verbal or other agreements made by Captain Hobson in securing a right of way to Wailuku; the rights acquired by occupation for many years and the boundaries of Kahului.

The Commercial company, on the advice of its counsel, Mr. Chas. B. Wheeler, who is also one of its directors, laid down a track, during the night time across the track of the Kahului company and then asked the Court to forbid the Kahului company from interfering with this new crossing. The Court after a hearing refused to enjoin the Kahului company on the ground that it

did not approve of the act of the Commercial company in laying down the track during the night time. The Commercial company could have provided the Kahului company as trespassers and so established the rights of the parties.

This paper described the course of the Commercial company as one of "sharp practice" to which exception is taken.

The reasons for the midnight construction of the crossing were considered in the proceedings before the Court, and Mr. Wheeler, the counsel for the Commercial company, said that it was done so as not to interfere with the day traffic of the Kahului company. He also said that if the attempt had been made to put down the crossing in the day time, some member of the bar "on some pretense" on behalf of the Kahului company, might obtain an injunction and prevent the crossing. In other words he put it, that because some wicked member of the bar might induce the Court to do an unwise and illegal thing, and involve the Court itself in "contributory wickedness," he advised the Commercial company to jump in, get possession and discuss rights afterwards. In stating that some member of the bar might under "some pretense" get out an injunction against the Commercial company, he declared his fear of being the victim of some decidedly sharp practice, and so he forestalled it by the midnight movement. It is not very complimentary to our Courts to intimate that a member of the bar on "some pretense" could use them to defeat justice. A clever lawyer knows the value of possession in a legal controversy.

The midnight act, while it is sometimes advised by eminent lawyers, is frowned upon by the Courts, as it tends to bring on just what Courts exist to prevent, personal collisions, the taking of the law into one's own hand. When A claims a horse that is in B's possession, and B refuses to give him up, the Courts set their faces against A's breaking into B's pasture and taking away the horse. A may have absolute right to the horse, but the Courts are created to settle the dispute. Acting on "the advice of counsel," the Kahului company might put 2,000 men at work, and tear up the crossing. There would be a private warfare. It was this dangerous step towards provoking personal conflict, subversive of law and order, that we called sharp practice. It does not involve any personal dishonor on the part of counsel adopting it.

On the merits of the case, it may be that in opening up a new line of transportation, the Hawaiian Commercial Company is doing the public a great service, and is deserving of cordial approval.

COFFEE PRICES AGAIN.

What we desire to get from the Bulletin is what will the coffee planters get, not from the prime grades of coffee, but from his entire crop. What will be the average for the whole? If he picks 10,000 lbs. what will he get for the 10,000 lbs. good, bad, and indifferent?

He may get 40 cents per lb. for the best grade, but that will not pay him, if three-fourths of his crop grades low. The N. Y. Tribune quotes Central American 6 to 15 cents. Jamaica 7 to 15 cents. So our coffee may be quoted 6 to 15 cents. But the value of the crop cannot be determined from such figures.

We have before us account sales recently made in San Francisco, of our coffee at 12 1/4 cents gross, 10 cents gross, 11, 10 and 9 cents gross. This is ungraded coffee.

The Foreign Office hand-book states (p. 15) in its estimates of yield, that 75 acres will produce in the sixth year 100,000 lbs. of coffee, that is about 1,300 lbs. per acre, and values it at 18 cents per pound.

The "benderfoot" therefore, is lead to believe that the entire crop is prime, and will bring 18 cents. Only a percentage of it is prime. Some of it would hardly bring 7 cents. Therefore the statement is very misleading. It tends to destroy the value of the estimate. There is a "boom" ring in it. We will now abide events, and await the trade reports.

THE PALAMA KINDERGARTEN.

Until the establishment of free kindergartens, modeled after the Froebel system, what to do with the children in the thickly settled districts was a problem which disturbed metropolitan school boards for years. Legislatures passed compulsory education laws and specified the age at which children should enter school. Before they reached that age they played in the street, then the transient officer did the rest. Honolulu has successfully solved the problem. The descriptive article on another page shows what excellent results are being obtained from kindergartens whose pupils are children surrounded by most unpromising environments. The effects of the training are not confined to the children. The parents are reached.

Each child has some inherent quality which the kindergarten is able to assist in developing, by the individ-

ual observation and attention, which it is often impossible for teachers in the higher schools to give to their pupils. No child, whatever its temperament may be, is insensible to the ennobling influence of the knowledge that it can do at least some one thing well. The parent shares in the influence. The Honolulu kindergartens are teaching many things besides the interesting modeling in clay, and child songs, and wholesome stories. The foundations to principles of practical ethics and good citizenship are being laid in the Palama kindergarten.

Yesterday a Senate Committee recommended the passage of the bill to establish a public park at Palama to contain something over three acres of land. The Research Club and many citizens desire to use a portion of the land for a playground for children. They have promised to raise funds to assist in putting the ground in proper shape, and to provide benches, a bandstand and other attractions. The park is as necessary as the kindergarten, and its good influence, as exhibited in similar institutions elsewhere, upon the mixed population of that district can easily be predicted.

NEW YORK BUSINESS MEN.

At the dinner given by the business men of New York City, on February 24, the eloquent preacher, Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur speaking to the toast "The Present Emphasis of American Patriotism," said that "the importance of a higher standard of political life along the whole line of public service must be emphasized," and that "high-minded, well-educated, and thoroughly patriotic young men should be encouraged to enter politics as a profession. Political life ought to rank next to the ministry of the Gospel in its mission of blessing. Civil service reform must have its place in the advancing conditions of political life." Dr. McArthur condemned jingoism, spoke for a sound currency, and advocated the extension of American commerce. In concluding he said:

"We have no unholy ambition simply to acquire territory; but we must push out into the great Pacific after trade, after honor, after perpetuity and power. All the nations today are ambitious to foster distant colonies; they are encroaching the earth with zones of national influence. Shall we not have a foothold in the Pacific? Has not Divine Providence offered us the Hawaiian Islands? There are these islands lying like a necklace of emeralds on the azure waters of the Pacific. Shall we not accept this rich gift offered alike by the Providence of God and the suffrages of men?"

The New York business men are gradually realizing the importance of the Pacific commerce, in the future. They are not influenced by Dr. McArthur's declaration that "Divine Providence has offered us the Hawaiian Islands." But a good outlet for the products of their city, which is the largest manufacturing center of the United States, will touch them seriously. Not until within a few years, has the question of outlet bothered them. Now they are beginning to think. Naturally enough, they will move slowly. In time, they will all become very good annexationists. It is a good sign when such an influential body of men listen to what is said in favor of expansion. Perhaps, the next step will be a movement by the Chamber of Commerce of that great city.

SIGNIFICANT IMPORTATIONS.

One of the very interesting items in the report of Collector General McStocker is that which sets forth the value of imported food for stock. The value of corn, barley, bran, hay, midlings and oats, for the year 1897, is \$412,117.

Instead of raising the food required by our stock, we follow what all political economists call the vicious system of importing what should be raised here, if it can be raised. The American protective system looks to the encouragement of the labor in producing domestic needs. We sell sugar, and buy supplies. We like the American system so far as it brings us money. But we abandon it, when it comes to the policy of raising what we need for consumption. We keep close to the heels of the British sugar colonies that are now about in bankruptcy.

Our "hand books" tell us that our climate and various altitudes enables us to raise about everything under the sun, but we, in fact, raise one product and buy nearly everything else, apples, oranges, peaches, grapes, cauliflower, cabbage, potatoes, horseradish, lemons, are imported. In certain seasons of the year, we should be large exporters of these articles, we are not.

The simple reason for not raising these supplies, is the reason that the cotton planters of the United States confine themselves to cotton which is a money crop, like sugar, and for 70 years have purchased corn, wheat, hay and other products from the Western States. Having contracted the habit of raising cotton, having neglected the study of the ways of raising home supplies, more than all, having accepted

without much thought the theory that it was best to raise cotton, and buy everything else, they have in fact, kept themselves poor, though they have the grandest money crop of the world, because they have almost the monopoly of climate, and snap their fingers at "protection." Yet the statesmen, the economical writers, the bankers of the South have earnestly preached the great need of raising food at home. Within 15 years, there has, however, been some improvement in this matter, and the small cotton planters who now raise their own supplies are independent, comfortable, and prosperous.

For the successful sugar planter, for the successful merchant here, the plan, unconsciously followed, of concentrating labor in the production of sugar is the simplest, and most comfortable, so long as the prices of sugar hold. But those who take the larger view of the needs of the whole community, of the absolute need of an intelligent voting class, resident on the soil, and owning it, the importation of articles that should and can be raised here, makes a very serious condition of things.

The close students of the social condition of the negro in America have increasing faith in the happy solution of the negro problem, as the great plantations are being subdivided, and the negro becomes an owner of the soil, raises food for himself and his stock, and makes cotton only his by-crop, and at the same time, his cash crop. But only as the negro becomes the owner of land does he really prosper, and become a reliable citizen.

The sugar producing countries may be slowly forced, by economic and political revolutions to adopt the same course.

NO COFFEE COMMISSIONER IS WANTED.

The Hilo papers do not favor the appropriation of \$5,000 for a coffee commissioner, who may find a market for our increasing coffee production. They prefer that money appropriated by the Government shall be spent in perfecting the business here, where so much has already been learned, and where there is so much yet to be learned. The value of our coffee in foreign markets can be definitely ascertained, without much trouble if taken hold of in the right way. No commissioner is needed for that purpose at present. Coffee, like every other product in constant use, will sell itself, on its own merits, just as fruit or any other article does, if it is an article of universal consumption.

It is probable, also, that we have reached that stage in coffee culture, where our enterprising planters, know more about the best conditions for raising it, than any expert does, unless he has raised it here, in some experimental station. It is generally believed that our ranches will produce on the average, per acre, about double the quantity produced in other countries. If this is true, we may be well satisfied. Simons, we believe, puts the average product of coffee in the tropical countries at 600 pounds per acre. If our product is double this quantity, we should be hopeful of the best results in profits. It will enable the coffee men to live where in other places they would be embarrassed.

The Legislature could well afford to support an official who may visit the coffee ranches, collect and disseminate information, and give to each one the results of the valuable experiences of

A Tumor Formed

Finally It Broke Inwardly and Discharged

Trouble Began With Dyspepsia and Impure Blood

Thorough Course of Hood's Sarsaparilla Completely Cures.

There is danger in impure blood. Disease and suffering are surely coming to those who neglect this threatening symptom. Read this:

"Gilliam, Missouri.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—My troubles began with nervous headaches, which would last me for two or three days. The doctors pronounced my trouble dyspepsia, but they could not do anything for me, and advised a change of location. At the age of 55 a tumor formed on my spine, which was very painful.

but did not rise or discharge. The doctor thought best to cut it out, but I objected. It finally broke and discharged a great deal. The doctors said they could do nothing for it. Then the tumor began to rise inwardly and discharge. I read much about cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. Before I had finished taking one bottle I was much relieved. I continued the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking 12 bottles I was entirely cured. I am now well, have a good appetite and feel that I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. D. FORD.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.
Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 2c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

THE MAINE AFFAIR DISTURBS FINANCES.

The effect even of a probability of war is seen in the disturbance of the finances. On March 5th, there was a decrease for the week in the bank deposits of New York City, of the sum of \$23,133,900. It is the largest decrease since 1881. Large shipments of money have been made to the West. The interior banks that keep deposits in the N. Y. City banks, have largely withdrawn them, in view of possible disturbances. Hoarding has begun by timid people. Many persons, unable to understand the situation, fear that in case of war, the Spanish cruisers will attack New York City and loot the banks. Naturally many new commercial enterprises are suspended. President McKinley understands the situation, and because he does, and moves with extreme caution, both parties unreservedly put confidence in him. Even if a submarine mine is discovered under the Maine, the President will not move, until there is ample, sufficient and convincing proof that the Spanish authorities put it there. It will be difficult indeed to get the evidence. But the President will not sacrifice a life unless it is ample and sufficient in the mind of any impartial man.

THE FIJIS AND HAWAIIANS.

When speaking of his recent visit to the Fiji Islands Prof. Agassiz stated that the British rule over those islands is admirable. The natives are contented, and protected. All of them belong either to the Roman Catholic or Methodist Church. The Romanist priests are white men, but the Methodist pastors are native. Sunday is so strictly observed that nothing is bought or sold on that day. The natives adhere to their primitive dress. The white bums who have disgraced European and American civilization in the Pacific are not permitted to settle on the islands, without permission, nor are they allowed to own land. This paternal policy of Great Britain protects the native race, while it also fosters their trade. But the natives lose their sovereignty. They forego a sentiment and obtain a most substantial benefit. This was not so much the voluntary act of the natives, as it was the result of gentle British pressure. Of course many British subjects dislike the policy, but cannot help themselves.

The native Hawaiians need the same kind of paternal government. But they would refuse it, if offered to them by any power. In dabbling with representative government, under the Monarchy, they were encouraged to believe by all classes, that they were capable of wise self-government. So they were, and are today, within limitations. But they were educated in the theory that no limitations should be put on them. Now they are suffering from defective education. Behind this defective education, is the race habit of thought, or rather feeling which can only be changed gradually by a change of environment. One cannot censure the native for thinking as he does. But the true and wise method of dealing with him cannot easily be determined, especially as the most of the people, always excepting the "missionaries," take no interest in him, and the native himself does not intend to take the advice of the missionary.

GOOD CLASS OF PORTUGUESE.

The points we desired to make regarding a good class of Portuguese laborers and their outlook on these islands, are only incidentally discussed by Mr. W. J. Lowrie in another column. We restate our points. First, we take it for granted that every Anglo-Saxon admits what has been proclaimed by all of the 4th of July orators, for a hundred years that the solidity, strength and permanent prosperity of a nation lies in the agricultural class; that they are the "back bone and sinews of the State." This class must have "homes," that is, own land in fee simple, and they must be able to obtain a decent living from it. It is no beyond discussion that it is not of the classes that are not fixed to the soil, that the dissatisfied, the restless, the riotous, the dangerous people come. Moreover the agricultural class becomes restless and perhaps dangerous if it has to sweat too heavily for its daily bread.

Now, we have a "good class" of Portuguese, as their Consul-General says. We assume for the argument, that they are desirable, and should make up a part of the "back bone and sinews" of the nation. But, like the same class elsewhere, they must have "homes," which means land, and they must be able to live "decently" in their homes. We have educated this class and their children out of the miserable condition in Portugal and the Azores. We compel their children to attend schools, and get knowledge. Knowledge breeds "wants" and plenty of them.

The plantations do not, at present see the way to give this better class, homes of their own. They must remain tenants at will. Every boy in America grows up with a hatred of the tenant and lease system. The Portuguese share the hatred by instinct. The statesman hates it too, because it creates a restless, dangerous class. The plantations are, therefore not desirable for this "good" class of men, as we understand the word "good." A fair and thinking man as Mr. Lowrie is, must see it. Give one of this class of Portuguese

with a wife and four children, a house and fuel, and even \$20 per month. Where are we? We receive for the food, clothing and miscellaneous expenses of six people only 70 cents per day. About 12 cents per day each. We say, most seriously, that leaving aside the matter of owning homes, such wages will not encourage or allow the treatment of a "back bone and sinews of a State," as we ought to have in here, in order to maintain decent civilization, without the bayonet.

Unconsciously we, the dominant class, through a new environment, and through our superior school system, have educated a large class of growing Portuguese to sharing the very "wages" we have. Take away our "wages" and we, like other races can live on ten cents per day.

We need and must open up more industries, which will enable this good class of people to make a decent living, and stand by our civilization.

These people must also have a stake in the soil. Our safety requires it. Let the Legislature look at these figures. Leave the 12,000 natives out of our population of 120,000 and there are 1,080 native owners of land and we find that the number of owners of land including part native, British, American, German, Portuguese and all the Asiatics, is only 2,100 out of 79,000 people. That is only 2.6 per cent. Aside from the natives, therefore 97 per cent is a floating population, not anchored to the soil. Compare this percentage with the high percentage of land owners in America. Assuming that the 12,000 of the soil, who own their land, are the basis of good government and civilization, these figures should get the Legislature to thinking, and every man besides who wishes for good government and social stability.

So when it is said that a good class of Portuguese are not able to make a comfortable living here, there is a disturbing significance in it, especially if American forces are to remain independent, and face alone these hard problems. Mr. Lowrie is one of the thoughtful men who must see the complications. What would be suggested? We all need light.

Capt. W. C. Whittle, first officer of the Confederate war vessel Shenandoah recently delivered an address before the Confederate Historical Society of Richmond, Virginia, on the cruise of that noted vessel. As she sadly interfered with the whaling fleet of the North Pacific, and caused considerable loss to some of our own people, we shall, on receipt of a copy of the address, bring it to the attention of our readers. Captain Whittle is now a resident of Norfolk, Va., and has for some years commanded one of the steamboats of the Baltimore line. We have been accustomed, on making trips with him, to introduce strangers to him, as the Pirate of the Pacific.

Dr. Mary Walker of Washington City now advocates the ex-Queen's cause. She freely contributes the force of her tongue to the cause. A tipsy tramp once got access to Jay Gould's private office, and remarked: "Mr. Gould, I ain't doing anything with my brains at present, and I have come to offer them to you in the interests of your great railway project." Mr. Gould declined with thanks. The ex-Queen no doubt replied to the kind offers of Dr. Mary: "Go away you mean thing. My cause must not be ruined by a pair of pants."

For the purpose of stating the position of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. in regard to its action in laying a track across that of the Kaula Railroad Co., we publish in this morning's issue the testimony given by Mr. C. S. Wheeler on behalf of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.

REGISTRATION OF 1894.

Supreme Court Says to Use It for Maui Election.

The Supreme Court rules, as Attorney General Smith had advised, that the 1894 Senatorial register shall be used for the special election called on the Island of Maui. Judge Kepoiki will be chosen to succeed the late Senator Horner. This is what the Supreme Court said upon the question of the registration.

"We are of opinion that the register of voters to be used at the special election for Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Horner must be that used at the last election of Senators, to wit, the register of voters for Senators at the general election of 1894. We construe Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution to refer to the register of voters and used at the last preceding general election for members of the house in question, that is, the registry of voters applicable. Any other construction would lead to absurdities and would render other parts of the Constitution nugatory until the general election of 1899." Signed by Chief Justice Judd, Justice Frear and Justice Whiting.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of January 14, 1898, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—GEORGE W. HUMPHREY." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

AMENDMENT LOST

House Votes Not to Increase Its Own Membership.

SPEAKER CAST DECIDING VOTE

Senate Postpones Action On Registry Bill to Await An Amendment.

SENATE.

Thirty-first Day, March 28.

Communications were received from the House announcing the passage of and transmitting House bills relating to the release of downer, in relation to bicycles and encouraging the cultivation of grapes. The House Committee on Passed Bills stated that they were dissatisfied with the report relating to bills rejected by the Senate. The matter had been referred to a special committee.

Senator Rice presented a petition from 19 of his constituents from the Kaula district of Kauai asking for appropriations of \$25,000 for various road and bridge improvements. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate Act to extend the time for the construction of the Oahu Railroad passed third reading and was sent to the Committee on Passed Bills.

On motion of Senator Waterhouse, the third reading of the registry of vessels bill was deferred to Thursday. The Senator said in making his motion that he had an important amendment to make. He believed it was time for Hawaii to consider her own interests, that is the reciprocity treaty. He said his amendment would cover some points not before mentioned.

Minister Cooper, under suspension of the rules, introduced the loan act, amounting to \$701,500, and the sundry improvement bill, amounting to \$363,800. Both bills passed first reading and were sent to the Printing Committee.

The Senate bill relating to the election of Senators passed third reading without discussion and went to the Committee on Passed Bills. The substitute bill brought in by the Judiciary Committee to exempt only the Sailors' Home Society from taxation and omitting the Y. M. C. A. called from Senator McCandless an earnest protest. He said that if it was a church it was exempt as the Constitution made provision for them. If it was a school it would be consistent with the act of 1895 to exempt it. Senator Baldwin stated his position in opposing the bill. It was not that he objected to the Y. M. C. A. Quite the contrary, its work he fully appreciated, as did everyone else in the community. He subscribed to its funds, but he believed it should not be exempted from taxation, nor should any other sectarian institution. The churches were exempted by the laws already. He believed that such exemptions encouraged the sending to the Legislature of men pledged to secure legislation favoring some religious body. The total disposition of church and state was to be desired. The experience of other nations had proved this. He classed an exemption somewhat in the nature of a grant.

Senator Brown opposed the bill. To his mind there were strong arguments in favor of refusing to exempt even church property and all other that received its protection from the Government. They should be made to pay their proportionate share to support and maintain the finances of the Government.

The amended bill was then rejected and the original passed second reading. Senator Holstein moved the indefinite postponement of the bill to provide a park in Aala. He said that the land which it was proposed converting into a park was valued at from \$60,000 to \$75,000. For the Government to make such a disposition of valuable property he considered a piece of extravagance and the country districts ought not to be called upon to pay for such institutions at that rate which would benefit the city of Honolulu alone.

Minister Cooper supported the Hawaiian Senator. He said the Executive Council had discussed the matter thoroughly and, while they favored a park for that section of the city, were now opposed to giving up such a valuable site, a site which might bring large revenues into the Government. The President, he said, also opposed the giving up this tract of land. The Council did favor converting a piece of land, mounds of the proposed site, into a park and would entertain such a proposition.

Senator Brown supported the motion on the consideration of the value of the property.

Sensors Waterhouse and McCandless spoke strongly in favor of the bill. They made a plea for the health of the residents of the districts. Senator McCandless mentioned the fact that it cost the Palama people 15 cents to reach Kapiolani park and as much to return, a sum utterly beyond the means of the residents to make frequent excursions in search of fresh air.

Senator Baldwin said he was not opposed to the park. He believed in having breathing spaces for all classes of people. At the same time the value of the land was certainly worthy of consideration.

The motion of Senator Holstein to refer the bill back to the Public Lands Committee for consideration, with instructions to consult with the Executive was entertained favorably and the bill was so referred.

Under suspension of the rules, answers to Senator Schmidt's questions were presented by the Printing Committee.

The bill to exempt coffee and ramie trees and plants and machinery for

manufacture passed second reading. Third reading was set for Tuesday. The minor amendment of the House to Senate bill 8 were concurred in and at 11:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following petitions were presented:

1. Pogue—Against the amendment of the Constitution in any way whatever. This from residents of Wailuku, Maui.

2. Isenberg—From Kauai asking for a raise in the salaries of the police of that island.

3. Achi—From J. M. Kekaula of Kauai asking for an appropriation of \$500 as compensation for land taken by Government authorities for road purposes. The petition states that payment was promised by Mr. Bruner but that no money was received.

4. Achi—From D. Kahao of Kona asking for an appropriation of \$100 on the same grounds.

5. Achi—From residents of Kauai asking for an appropriation of \$20,000 for a good road from Punaluu to the Volcano.

6. Kaseo—From H. Zerbe, asking that an item of \$726.28 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for pay due him while employed at the Custom House.

7. Pogue—From residents of Wailuku asking for an appropriation of \$15,000 for water works at that place.

8. Pogue—From Maui, asking for an appropriation of \$35,000 for a road from Iao to Lahaina.

9. Paris—From North Kona, asking for an appropriation of \$8,000 for a road from Hualaloa to Honokahua.

Minister Damon presented the following answers to questions propounded by Rep. McCandless:

"In reply to your request, 'Please state how much money has been received from taxes on coffee lands for the years 1894 and 1895,' I beg to report as follows:

Divisions 1894 1895
1st Division, Oahu, \$ 24.00 \$ 24.00
2d Division, Maui, 42.45 45.11
3d Division, Hawaii, 2,641.77 3,140.14
4th Division, Kauai, 17.00 20.00

Total Collections, \$2,745.22 \$3,239.25

Rep. Achi introduced a resolution to the effect that an item of \$5,000 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for digging out and building stone walls along the Puna stream from Nuanu street to Nuanu stream. Referred.

Rep. Richards was granted a leave of absence from March 29th to April 7th. Rep. Kahaloello introduced the following resolution: That an item of \$1,000 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for improving the road from Kolo to the sea shore on Lanai.

Second reading of amendment to Article 37 of the Constitution. Rep. Kahaloello wanted postponement until the afternoon. He wished to present an important matter in connection therewith. Rep. Pogue moved for indefinite postponement. A discussion arose here. Rep. Kahaloello stated he believed he could throw the vote on the side of the passage of the bill and in case the members voted against his motion of postponement until the afternoon, he would vote for passage. As it was, he intended to vote for indefinite postponement in case his motion carried. Rep. Kahaloello was called to book by Rep. Achi, McCandless and the Speaker. It was manifestly improper for a member to make such conditions as he had on the floor of the House.

Some of the members of the House were anxious for indefinite postponement and expressed their opinions in that direction. Rep. Richards said he was going to Hilo but if a vote was postponed any longer he would stay right here. All the members were present and the matter should be settled at once for all. The chairman made a ruling to the effect that Rule 54 did not apply to an amendment to the Constitution and therefore a motion for indefinite postponement was in order. Rep. Achi appealed from this ruling but the Speaker was sustained.

Rep. Gear spoke in favor of the amendment. The House had been in session about a month and had found the necessity for an increase in the membership in the House. Most of the present members were on from three to five committees and every special committee took from these. The work was therefore very much delayed.

Rep. Gear said he had not heard a single good argument against the amendment. Rep. Robertson said he had not found a single good argument in favor of the passage of the amendment. The delay in work would be greater if the representation was greater. Rep. Robertson stated further that he believed the members who were in favor of the passage of the amendment had unwittingly become the tools of the enemies of the Government.

Rep. Achi arose to a point of order. He did not believe an accusation against any of the members of the House to the effect that they were the tools of the Royalists, was allowable. The Speaker expressed the same opinion. Rep. Robertson said that he did not for one moment impugn the motives of any of the members of the House. He was sure they intended doing the right thing. He had expressly used the word "unwittingly," meaning that the members referred to were doing what they considered right but were playing into the hands of the political opponents of the Government.

Rep. Loebenstein said that the House was the popular branch of the Legislature and, as such, was insufficient in numbers. The people, at the present time, were not sufficiently represented. The Constitution certainly had defects. If such was the case, why not correct these.

Upon being put to vote, the members stood 7 to 7. The Speaker voted against the passage of the amendment. Recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the House in afternoon session, the bill relating to unpaid claims was brought up in second reading. Its sections were referred to various committees for consideration. This took about ten minutes of the time of the House. The remainder of the time up to 4:20 o'clock, was taken

up with the license bill. The members were all very well informed on the subject and took care to let their voices be heard. The section dealing with the withdrawal of alcohol from the Custom House by the various druggists created no end of discussion. Some of the members believed that the druggists were doing all sorts of things and that they were manufacturing goods right along in which the need of alcohol was beyond question. Minister Damon stated that the druggists never used as much as 150 gallons during the year. There was always a surplus. Rep. Richards backed this up and said that he had statements from the druggists to that effect. The amount of alcohol was reduced from 300 to 150 gallons as it was deemed by the majority of the House that the former amount was too much. The duty on each gallon was then raised from two to three dollars and the section passed as amended.

Section 83, relating to license on notaries public and agents to take acknowledgments was stricken out of the bill. The other sections were then considered and passed with slight amendments. The bill then passed third reading.

WHAT IS ASKED.

Loan and Improvement Bills Just Under a Million.

The Loan Bill and the Sundry Improvement bill introduced into the Senate yesterday aggregate \$995,300. Of this amount \$731,500 is in the Loan Bill under the act of 1894. The balance is to be taken from current unappropriated receipts during the present period. If the Loan Bill passes \$455,000 will be spent on needed improvements on the island of Oahu, with the greater part in Honolulu. The largest item in the bill is \$257,500 for the proposed Honolulu sewerage system. On harbor improvement, Honolulu, \$95,000 is to be spent, on harbor improvement in Hilo Bay \$20,000 is to be spent. New roads on Hawaii will take up \$138,000, new roads on Maui \$49,000.

The schedule contemplates the expenditure of \$20,000 for new reservoir at Diamond Head, \$65,000 for additions to the city pipe system of water works, \$3,000 for a fire proof vault at the Supreme Court, \$10,000 for a lighthouse on Makapuu point and \$50,000 for subsidy to the Oahu Railway.

Provision is made for using surplus receipts of the period, from balance of deposits in the Postal Savings Bank with the agreement that money so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as practicable from funds received from the loan.

The sundries bill includes such internal improvements as were selected by the Executive and over which there was question in the Senate as to which bill they should be included in. The Manual Training School calls for \$10,000, immigration other than Asiatic \$50,000, Nuanu valley road \$10,000, Volcano road in Kau \$20,000, regrading main road and roads to landing in Hamakua \$32,000, cross roads and road parallel to Volcano road in Puna \$50,000. Other amounts are distributed over the several islands for improvements in sums varying from \$1,000 to \$10,000. The money is to be taken from these improvements from the current receipts from the general revenue of the period. The excess of receipts over expenses for the biennial period just passed was over \$300,000. It is estimated that the receipts of the present period will be an increase over last.

301 HOMELESS.

Marshal Brown's Report On Work of the Flood.

Marshal Brown has prepared a flood report that will most likely be read to the members of the Legislature this day. It is to the effect that the damage in dollars is not great. The houses in the flooded district are still damp and in many cases wet weather remains on the floors. In a week or ten days, with fair weather, the cottages will be all right for occupancy again. In the meantime, as the Advertiser said, the people thus deprived of their homes, are lodging with friends and relatives about the city. They are not in great distress now, all their temporary wants having been supplied without delay by the Hawaiian Relief Society.

The Marshal found that 301 people had been driven from their homes by the sudden rise of Nuanu stream. Of this total, 117 were children. Marshal Brown says that about the only assistance he could suggest would be the use of some carts or wagons for them in moving their belongings.

In commenting on the flood outside the report, Marshal Brown mentions the work of the Hawaiian Relief Society in terms of highest praise and speaks well also of the part C. S. Desky took in aiding the distressed people. Mr. Desky was on the scene and appreciating the need for changes of clothing supplied a large quantity for both men and women.

Captain Parker is mentioned in the report of the Marshal as having made a thorough inspection of the flooded districts.

IN MRS. DOLE'S HONOR.

Mrs. Davis's "Progressive Breakfast."

W. E. Curtis in The Chicago Record. The most original entertainment of the season was a "progressive breakfast," given today by Mrs. Davis, wife of Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in her home in Massachusetts-ave., in honor of Mrs. Dole, wife of the President of the Republic of Hawaii. There were sixty covers. The guests were seated at small tables in two rooms on the main floor of the house. In the space between the rooms was the table of honor, where the hostess was seated, with Mrs. Dole at her right and Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Secretary of State, at her left. One place at this table was vacant at the beginning of the breakfast, and just as the first course was brought in a pretty young girl carried a rosette of ribbons in the Ha-

waiian colors to one of the guests called by Mrs. Davis, and the favored one took the vacant seat at the table of honor, and had the pleasure of sitting opposite to Mrs. Dole during the time the course was in progress. At the beginning of the next course the ribbons were carried to another guest, so that during the breakfast most of the guests enjoyed the privilege of sitting with Mrs. Dole. Upon leaving the table of honor the guest did not go back to her old seat, but took the one left vacant by the guest who took her place with Mrs. Dole, so that before the affair was over the guests were well shuffled. There were no flowers on the tables. They were only decorated with the American and Hawaiian colors, but at the end of the feast a large basket containing generous bouquets of violets was passed, and each guest carried a bunch away. There were souvenirs in the shape of gold pins tied with red, white and blue ribbons, which were supposed to pin the napkins to the gowns of the guests, so that in passing from table to table there would not be a shuffle of napkins as of guests.

WILL BE REMEMBERED.

Minister Shimamura Prepares Testimonial for Wells.

William Wells, the sailor from the R. P. Rihet, who so heroically tried to rescue the Japanese from drowning in Nuanu stream, is to have a handsome reward in addition to the purses of money which have been raised for him. Today he is to be presented with a gold watch, suitably engraved and the following memorial from Minister Shimamura:

"March 28, 1898.

"To Mr. William Wells, Aboard the American Bark, R. P. Rihet.

"Information has come to me from several sources and of a trustworthy nature that, on the 24th of March, 1898, during a raging flood in the Nuanu stream, you manfully tried to rescue a drowning Japanese, one of my countrymen. The sentiment to assist one in distress is humane. An effort to save human life, at the imminent risk of losing one's own is both courageous and heroic.

"Permit me to thank you for your humane sentiment, your courageous and heroic effort to save the life of the unfortunate Unosuke Kitagawa. Please to accept the accompanying watch from the Japanese residents, as a slight token of their admiration of your conduct.

"Yours with respect,

"H. I. J. M.'s Minister Resident."

Punahou Again.

Punahou and Kamehameha nines played good ball on the League Makiki grounds for five innings on Saturday afternoon last. For the remainder of the contest there was considerable loose playing on both sides. Perhaps the real feature of the game was the work of a pretty officer from one of the U. S. Ships now in port as umpire behind the bat. He is about the best and most satisfactory judge of balls and strikes ever seen here outside one or two of the League's men. He held the pitchers right down to business from beginning to end. Perry pitched two innings for Punahou and Babbitt the rest of the game. This is the third game of the proposed series of five that has been won by Punahou. Following is the score by innings:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Punahou 1 1 1 2 0 6 2 4 0—17
Kamehameha . . . 1 0 0 0 3 3 0 0—7

Record Was Beaten.

A few of the kamalnias still insist that the flood of last Thursday was not so bad as some visitations of similar nature many years ago. The fact of the matter is that there is no parallel of the rainfall of the flood day or of the body of water seen.

Prof. W. D. Alexander, in commenting on the flood, remarked that it was a good thing improvements had been made in recent years in the low lying residence districts. He thought that otherwise the loss of life and property would have been something appalling.

Prisoners From Maui.

The Maui brought a couple of prisoners from Maui yesterday. The first was C. Auger, charged with rape and sent here to await the next session of the Circuit Court in Lahaina. The other was an insane Japanese, who will be examined by Dr. Emerson today. The fellow seems to take a great delight in tying his clothes into all sorts of knots. He is very morose and will sit for hours at the occupation just mentioned.

Sunday Schools.

The regular quarterly "holke" of the branch Sunday schools of Kawaiaha was held in the mother church yesterday, before a very large congregation, not a few of the members of which were foreigners. The exercises were very creditable, but the palm was accorded the Kamolihi school which showed the best training. An echo song was the most attractive feature of the exercises of this school. The Puakalani school, of which Mr. Liliakalani is teacher, was very close to Kamolihi in the excellence of its exercises.

Two Bridges Gone.

Although Honolulu and suburbs were comparatively free from rain yesterday, places on the other side of the island did not fare so well. The rain at Punaluu, Kahana and other places was continuous and very strong. The bridges at both the places mentioned were washed away by the force of the flowing water.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Punahou holds the island college baseball championship for 1898.

Holister & Co., tobaccoists, have a new advertisement in this issue.

There are meager reports of an extensive and damaging flood near Koloa, Kauai.

Thursday of this week is the last day for payment of personal and dog taxes without penalty.

Mr. Jackson, formerly collector for the Gazette Co., but now located in Hilo, is quite ill at that place.

Word is received from Hilo to the effect that the health of Judge E. G. Hitchcock is considerably improved.

The tennis tournament takes place in May, a little over six weeks hence. Some very strong teams will be in the field.

All who are liable should remember that both personal and dog taxes become delinquent at the end of this month.

The China is confidently expected in from San Francisco this evening. She will bring several days' later news from the States.

Mary Hitchcock, daughter of Judge Hitchcock and Fred. Snow, the coffee planter formerly a steamer engineer, were united in marriage at Hilo last week.

Walter Cassett, a gentleman for several years engaged in the range horse business in Wyoming, is now in Hawaii with the purpose of permanently locating.

Viggo Jacobson has submitted to Minister Cooper designs for the "Department Trophy of 1898." The first shoot of the series will occur on Saturday next.

The engagement of Miss Evangeline Berthmann to Mr. Harry Moorman, both of Kauai, is announced. The young people are very popular on the Garden Isle.

Two Hawaiians, the Kauai men convicted of the murder of Dr. J. K. Smith, are under sentence of death at Oahu Prison. The date set for the execution is in next month.

Wm. M. Pond, an employee of the Makee Sugar Company, died at the Queen's Hospital on Saturday last and the funeral was held on Sunday. Mr. Pond had been under treatment several weeks for tumor on the brain.

The body of Stagawa, the Japanese who met his death in Nuanu stream during the flood of Thursday, was recovered in the bay off Sumner's island, at about 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

Judge John W. Kalua has been directed by the Chief Justice to proceed to Kailua, Hawaii, and there preside at a session of the Circuit Court for that Circuit in the place of Judge E. G. Hitchcock, whose illness has been recorded.

One man who is striving for municipal government for Hilo says that Ordinance No. 1 of the city council will place a duty on umbrellas. The sum thus realized, it is believed, will be sufficient to pay expenses of the police and fire departments.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3x5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4 inches. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

50 EMPTY HOMES

Cottages On the Line of the Flood Are Deserted.

LOOKING AFTER DISTRESSED

Money-Sent-In—Was Threatened Another Deluge—Body of Japanese Country and Suburbs—Notes.

There was a gloomy air of desolation about several of the localities of the flooded districts, even after the sun came out yesterday. Natives and others forced away from their homes by the flood had sought asylum with relatives or friends all over the city. Those in distress were given cordial welcome wherever they went. The vacant cottages were above Kaunakapili and in Aiea, many of King street. Marshal Brown sent men to these places and saw to it that those requiring assistance of any sort were provided for without delay. There was much wreckage everywhere in the flood line. Water remained only in very low places, but the floors of the cottages were thoroughly soaked and the inhabitants will not be fit for occupancy for some days. About half a hundred cottages were abandoned. Upon the line that there might be need of funds for relief work, Marshal Brown received three voluntary contributions. The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., sent \$100. Minister Damon sent the same and P. A. Schaefer & Co., contributed \$50. The Marshal carried the \$100 to Mrs. S. C. Allen, president of the Hawaiian Relief Society. Mrs. Allen had already been looking after a number of natives in straits from loss of their all. It is not believed that a large or general relief movement will be at all necessary.

In many of the little houses most of the furniture had been left. Belongings had been placed high on the walls as possible, or stacked on tables. Pige and chickens were along with the muddy torrent. At nearly all the places the cottage doors were open. Little flower gardens and cane patches so dear to the native Hawaiians had been swept away. The fences erected by their own hands were gone to the last place and the wood piles were missing.

There was another flood alarm yesterday afternoon. There had again been a heavy rain in Nuuanu valley. The fall registered at the Government Electric Light Station was almost two inches. Nuuanu stream was on the rampage again. Water came up to within a foot of the Kekua and Beretania bridges. Word quickly passed along the line and localities some distance from the bed of the river preparations were made for hasty moving. There would have been quite an exodus had not the flood subsided an hour before dark. Some of the householders in the flood line have profited by the warning of Thursday and have already started in to provide themselves with emergency walls and embankments.

The Japanese who lost his life in the flood was a painter. He was a young man, bright and at his trade skillful and industrious. He had been doing some work for Miss Lucy Peabody on Vineyard street. As the waters rose Miss Peabody gave the man permission to go and look after the welfare of some friends he thought might be in danger. The man was advised to travel via Nuuanu and either Beretania or King into Palama. He said he was not afraid of the water and that he was a good swimmer. He started, turned back, was urged to go another way and once more declared that he could take care of himself. He was seen to make a short fight and then to be completely overcome by the rush of water.

There has been diligent search for the body, but it has not been found. It was reported to have been picked up on Quatrine Island. This was a mistake.

COUNTRY AND SUBURBS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Halsestead started to drive to the city from Waiwala Thursday afternoon. In the Dwa district they came to a stream much swollen. The rain was pouring down. Mrs. Halsestead thought there was danger ahead. Mr. Halsestead left his wife under an umbrella in the road and tested the route. He crossed and recrossed the stream, but found that in the few minutes he had been making the trial the volume of water had so increased that it would not be safe to go over the flood again and turned back to Waiwala.

Much damage was inflicted in the Makiki neighborhood sold as the Bruce Waring tract and near the Oahu College grounds. There is a stream bed at the Dwa edge of the land. A number of walls had been built. The one protecting Mr. Simpson's home was partly carried away and the Simpson house and premises were injured. Chris Holt is a heavy loser. An addition to his house was detached from the main building. Geo. Ross, of the Interior office, lost a strip of his lot and plants and flowers worth \$100.

In Moanalua, Manoa and several other valleys the rice planters have sustained heavy losses. The rice and banana growers in Waiwala were hit hard.

Dr. Reid, who is up from Waiwala, reports a deluge there Thursday and a total rainfall in the village of 15 inches since the beginning of the year.

Judge Luther Wilcox saw a native woman save the life of a Japanese laborer in Kalihi Thursday afternoon. The Japanese fell into the increased

Kalihi stream and was being carried to his death when the woman jumped in and rescued him. She received the slight reward of a collection taken up amongst the people who had gathered to watch the waters at work.

One man in Kaunakapili constructed a raft of two mattresses, piled some furniture on it and then discovered that the scheme was quite a success as a failure.

The boys at the N. G. H. barracks in the Executive building and the firemen were anxiously awaiting call for rescue work on Thursday.

At King street where it is entered by Keeaunooke there was on the afternoon of the flood a water depth of from two to three feet.

Senator Holstein had to wade to reach his rooms on Vineyard street. He was a school boy here during the last great flood.

The premises of John Walker and Sir Robert Heron on King street were covered with water Thursday afternoon.

Dr. N. B. Emerson will see that a story of the flood is compiled for the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Mr. Rowell says that but slight repairs to the three bridges will be required.

Nearly all of the campus of Oahu College was under water.

DOUBLE HANGING

Two Japanese Executed in the Oahu Jail Yard.

Duty of Officials Performed Without Mishap—Men Had Become Converted—Last Prayers.

The two Japanese murderers sentenced at the Lahaina, Maui, term of court last December to capital punishment, were hanged at Oahu Prison here in Honolulu yesterday forenoon. The executions took place in the makai yard of the jail shortly after 10 o'clock. There were no mishaps. Each man had his neck broken by the fall. In thirteen minutes the male factors were declared by the physicians to be dead—entirely pulseless. The bodies were delivered over to the friends. Two burials were in waiting. Clergy rode ahead, but there was no following of mourners. Religious services were held and the graves that had been prepared at Makiki cemetery were used.

The death warrant was read to the men by Marshal Brown in Jailor Law's office. Chester A. Doyle was the translator. The men were asked if they had anything to say. One thanked the interpreter for his services. The other said that he lived in faith and had no fear of death on the scaffold.

A selected detail brought the men through the main hallway or corridor of the jail to the scaffold. Here the binding of them was finished as they stood on the trap. Rev. H. Kihara read the third and third verses from the twenty-third chapter of Luke. A brief prayer was then offered by the condemned men in turn. The petitions were much alike. One was: "Father, receive my soul to Heaven." The other was: "Father receive my soul to Heaven. I thank you and glorify you for the last time on earth." "Let us pray," said Rev. Mr. Kihara in English. He followed with a brief invocation in his own language. When he had concluded, the preparations for the final act of the drama were quickly completed. At the snapping of the last trigger of the mechanism the men went through the large trap together and hung about four feet apart. Two red-wood coffins were under the big tree in the yard.

From the beginning to the end the men seemed frightened and nervous, but bore up remarkably well. Rev. Mr. Kihara says this was entirely on account of their conversion to Christianity. They embraced the faith three months ago and have been earnest and constant in their devotions. Each man before being hanged made a full confession of his crime.

The trap was operated with the electrical appliance used for Noa, the Molokai murderer. One of three buttons pressed set the mechanism in action. There was a man at each button, but no one knows or ever will know just the individual who started the current. Two buttons were "dummies." The men who touched the buttons were not in sight.

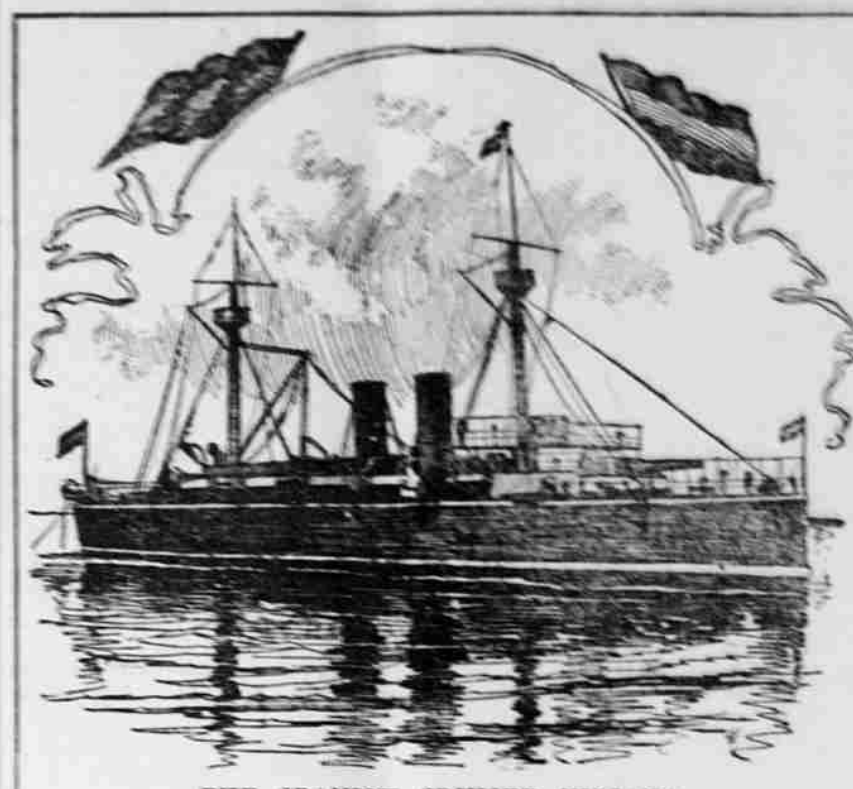
These Japanese hanged yesterday were named Yoshida and Sagata. The former was 33 years of age and the latter 39. Yoshida stabbed to the death with a pocket knife a woman who resisted his appeals to leave her husband. For the purposes of the crime he bought a quite heavy pocket knife and wrapped the handle with a cloth. There was practically no defense for the man on his trial. He was assigned capable counsel, but the case was a clear one. Sagata, with a big Chinese dagger stabbed and slashed his wife to death and cut the throat of their child. The little one lived but a few hours after being so assaulted. Sagata had tired of the woman and hated her and despised the child. He had sold his wife, but followed and killed her. His crime was even worse than that of Yoshida.

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Noble Practical Work Is Being Done—No "Idle Funds."

It is stated on the authority of a prominent member of the Hawaiian Relief Society, that the money left from the fund established during the cholera epidemic of 1895, has not been lying idle without drawing interest.

On the contrary the fact is that ever since the epidemic there have been native families supported and cared for. The number of families for the last six



THE SPANISH CRUISER VISCAYA.

The cruiser Spain sends to the United States is a first class armored cruiser. She is 340 feet long and her displacement is 6,800 tons. Her armament consists of two 11-inch rifles, one forward and one aft, mounted in barbette turrets, and ten 3.1-inch rapid fire guns, mounted in broadside. The secondary battery comprises eight Vickers rifles, eight Hotchkiss and four mitrailleuses, and there are eight torpedo tubes. She is protected by an armor belt, 12 inches thick and 6 feet broad.

months has been 42, at an expenditure for food alone of about \$30 or \$2.05 per family per month. Among those cared for the majority earn a small pittance, but there are some old people who are unable to work, who should really be cared for at the Lunalilo Home.

The fund being very small, the greatest care is exercised by the visiting committee to ascertain whether or not there is real want, before recommendations are made to the society for assistance. No money is given, arrangements having been made with the Metropolitan Meat Company and with various pot shops to supply meat, fish and poi at exceedingly low rates to the society, which issues tickets to the needy and receives its bills monthly for supplies furnished.

The funds of the society have been kept invested as much as possible at interest, but the principal is rapidly disappearing, under the demands upon it.

The contributions of Bishop & Co., \$100; L. I. S. N. Co., \$100 and P. A. Schaefer & Co., \$50 are gratefully acknowledged by the society, which will go all it can to relieve those suffering from the flood.

UNIFORM TAXES

Recent Decisions of State Courts On the Subject.

Stretching a Point On the Fourteenth Amendment—Equality Is Desired.

An article on this subject in the December number of the North American Review has some statements in regard to recent decisions of Courts of law in the United States, that it would be well for the makers of our laws to consider. The Illinois Legislature passed a law in 1895, providing for a graduated tax on inheritances. The State Constitution has a provision that any tax shall be "uniform as to the class upon which it operates." The Supreme Court of Illinois held that as the law provided for a progressive tax at six different percentages, six classes were created, and the tax was uniform as to each class. The Court further held that as rights of inheritance were creations of statute law, to deny the right of imposing taxes on such rights, would be to deny the right to regulate the administration of estates.

The Ohio Legislature passed a similar law, which the Supreme Court of that State set aside as violating a constitutional provision that "Government is instituted for the equal protection and benefit of the people." The Court held that as the "right to receive the first \$20,000 of an estate, not exceeding that sum is protected from taxation," while "the right to receive the first \$20,000 from an estate exceeding that sum is taxed \$200," this law does not give "equal protection." But this objection might have been obviated by wording the law so that it should allow an exempting of \$20,000 on every estate, and making the percentage of taxation apply only to the excess above every the next lower class.

An appeal from the decision of the Illinois Court has been taken to the United States Supreme Court. The contention of the appellant is that the Illinois law deprives persons of property without due process of law, denies equal protection and abridges the privileges of citizens—all in violation of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. That amendment was made to give the negroes the rights of citizenship. It has been extended to discriminations against Chinese, however, and now the attempt is made to extend it to matters having no relation to race or color under cover of the wording of the amendment. In California it has been urged against the constitutionality of the State law against selling stocks on a margin, that that law is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment in that it abridges the privileges of the citizen and deprives him of property without due process of law.

But this wide application of the

Fourteenth Amendment is controverted in recent decisions of the Supreme Court. It was never intended to bring before that Court the merits of State legislation. If a tax is imposed upon property for public use, and the law provides for a mode of contesting the charge in the ordinary Courts of Justice, the owner is not deprived of property "without due process of law." The Fourteenth Amendment refers plainly enough in that expression to sufficiency of legal procedure.

The privileges and immunities of citizens are such as arise "out of the nature and essential characters of the national Government, and are granted or secured by the Constitution of the United States. No persons or class of persons shall be denied the same protection of the laws which is enjoyed by other persons, or other classes in the same place and under like circumstances."

Nor does the Fourteenth Amendment apply to classification of taxation in any reasonable basis. "Diversity of taxation, both with respect to the amount imposed and the various species of property selected either for bearing its burdens or for being exempt from them, is not inconsistent with a perfect uniformity and equality of taxation in the proper sense of these terms. A system which imposed the same tax upon every species of property, irrespective of its nature or condition or class, will be destructive of the principle of uniformity and equality in taxation and of a just adaptation of property to its burdens." The system of taxation adopted may exempt certain classes of property from taxation, churches, libraries, benevolent institutions. It may impose different specific taxes upon different trades and professions. It may tax real estate and personal property in a different manner. It may allow deductions for indebtedness or not. And all these differences do not contravene the principle of uniform and equal taxation.

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- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
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- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Garters, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carriers, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seating Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Barrels, Filter-press Cloth, Boiling Slates, Squares and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Desks and Corks. Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MIXED CHILDREN

Various Nationalities In the Palama Kindergarten.

A RIGHT MERRY GROUP

Led In Play By a Pastime Artist.
Many Provisions for Their Welfare—A Noble Work.

The Kindergarten at Palama is part of the Association system, but it is the only one in which the races are mixed. It has several other exclusive features of fine interest. It is planted right in the midst of a populous district. This insures a full attendance in fair weather and a heavy percentage even on stormy days. For instance, at 10 a. m. yesterday there were found nearly forty of the little tots out of a possible fifty-two.

The Palama kindergarten is under the especial patronage of Mrs. P. C. Jones for the Association. It is in charge of Miss Anna Pope, sister of the principal of Kamehameha Girls' School. Miss Pope came from Chicago but a few months ago. She is a real kindergarten. Miss Pope is heart and soul in the work and is of course familiar with the most modern and latest approved methods. She knows the name of every member of that motley crew of babydom and is simply idolized by the little ones. She teaches them singing and motion songs and marching and games and shows them how to play with sand and clay and blocks and how to plant flowers and treat pets and sew in a small way. She has an enthusiastic assistant in all this work in the person of Miss Jessie Neill of this city.

One would think that to handle a corps of half a hundred youngsters of 4 and 5 from the homes of Palama or any other district, the voice at least of a general commanding division would be a quite requisite portion of equipment. Miss Pope's voice is low and sweet and gentle and she can get the attention of any child about the place in an instant. The little ones look to be about all the same size and the variation in age is not much. Up to the time the kindergarten was established the majority of them ran wild in Palama. In the early days of the school it was necessary to keep the doors closed to hold them in the house. Now they are quite under control.

The Palama kindergarten opens at 9 a. m. and closes at noon. This is the only kindergarten that furnishes a lunch and the light meal is served at 10:30. This is the idea of Mrs. Jones and some of the other ladies of the committee. In honor of visitors yesterday the tots gave a song they had learned but a few days ago. It was a novel, lively, melodious little ditty with lots of gestures. This new number is called "The Pot Man," and the speaker can at once know how the Hawaiian national food is made. Then the little ones hummed and clapped and stamped to the air of "Irwin March" on the piano. The pianist, by the way, is a young lady of Kawaiahaeo seminary who is fitting herself for kindergarten work. There are small chairs for the children and they sit in a circle. A wide range of pastime is provided for them. There is nothing of the taint of playing by rote of "speaking pieces." They enter into everything led by Miss Pope with real zest and genuine interest and are loath to go home when the hour for closing arrives. In the sand they build fences with tooth picks and from the clay they shape all sorts of clumsy forms.

There is lots and lots at Palama chapel besides a catalogue kindergarten outfit. There is a bath tub for one thing and all the youngsters have clean faces. Then there is a medicine chest with everything needed in emergencies. Things are arranged so that the playing is just as good on a wet day as when the sun is shining. When the youngsters sit at the low tables in their little chairs they busy themselves with but very little noise till Miss Pope announces something else for them. They are a happy family. The Hawaiians, half-castes and Japanese of this company do not yet know of any racial question or discrimination.

The parents of the Palama district take a great interest and a deep pride in the kindergarten and Miss Pope and Miss Neill have the fullest confidence of the parents of their charges. A magic lantern show was given in the hall last Saturday evening for the children and their fathers and mothers. Miss Pope went to the trouble of making a personal visit to each home and extending a verbal invitation for the evening to the parents. One place she found a native man whose wife was in the hospital, but whose little girl desired very much to attend the entertainment. The man said he would try and be brought the wee miss on Saturday night and dressed himself. The entertainment was the biggest kind of a success. It is the practice of the teachers to visit the homes of the little ones quite often. One of these visits some months ago saved the eyesight of a child. The little one—fair-haired and cute and bright—was suffering from an eye trouble that with a few weeks more of inattention would have meant blindness for life. This baby is now one of the happiest and healthiest of the lot.

The Palama kindergarten had a pet, a white duck. This was a big white duck and it was quite a sight to see the youngsters troop to a pond in the neighborhood and watch the duck have a swim. The duck rather plied of loneliness for it kind and a short time since the children regretfully voted to allow it to go to a flock owned

by a kind Pake who welcomes the youngsters when they call to see their old friend. One Chinese father has been so pleased with the appreciation his child has shown of the kindergarten training that he modestly last week brought to the place a pair of benches he had made and which are quite useful.



One needs to see these kindergarten children to appreciate their worth and the value of the work that is being done by the Association and its teachers. The Advertiser will take the responsibility of letting it be known that a few dollars sent to Mrs. P. C. Jones or Miss Pope will purchase some play things or comforts for the Palama kindergarten, where kindness is king, good intent queen and love the ruler.

DARK SIDE OF IT

Rough Experiences Are Related
By a Reliable Man.

Food Prices Go Up—Wages Go Down—Life In Dawson—Failures—Territory Now Taken Up.

In August last, Congressman Bodine and other leading men of Paris, Mo., sent Geo. W. Young to the Klondike. Mr. Young is the law partner of the Congressman and a gentleman of courage, resources, fine physique, perfect health and absolute reliability. The following is Mr. Young's report as given to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and sent to the Advertiser by a friend in the States:

"It took me nine weeks to make the trip from Paris, Mo., to Dawson City, and if I live to be 100 years old I will never forget that journey. I went in by the Shagway trail. All that time it was one struggling mass of excited gold seekers, and was strewn with horses that had been killed, crippled or abandoned. After a series of hardships that no man could describe, I reached the lakes and made the rest of the trip down the Yukon with comparative ease. When I reached Dawson City in October, winter had already set in and fully 1,000 men had been forced to leave for Fort Yukon by high prices and scarcity of food. My brother, whom I had expected to join, had gone to Fort Yukon several weeks before after locating and prospecting a claim that proved to be worthless. The stores had long before quit filling orders for supplies, and I could not have bought enough food for a month, even if I had begged for the privilege on my knees. Flour was \$12 per 100 pounds, beans 12 cents a pound, and coffee, tea, bacon and other provisions, \$1 a pound. The stores still had a limited amount of supplies, but were holding them for those who had been in the country all season, and who were depending on them, and even they could only get a small amount per week. A newcomer or tenderfoot could not buy at any price. Wages had been cut from \$1.50 to \$1 and there was work for only a limited number. Many of the mines were not in operation because of the 10 per cent royalty the Canadian Government is exacting on the gold taken out, the owners claiming that at the present prices of supplies and labor they can not afford to operate their mines and pay royalty."

"I remained in Dawson City six weeks. I found that the richness of the country had been terribly exaggerated and that we had only heard of the bright side of it. Of course, there are a few mines that are making immense yields, but there are also hundreds of claims on which men have spent months of hard work and great sums of money and have got nothing in return. I know one man who worked for weeks and weeks shelling eighty cords of wood to his claim, and that was worth a small fortune, and after a season of hard work he was poorer than the day he started. Those who go this season expecting to secure claims will be disappointed. Everything within thirty-five to fifty miles of Dawson City has been taken and comparatively few of these will pan out a fortune. Those who are starting now will get to Dawson City early in the spring, two months before supply boats are able to get up the river. They will find no claims worth having, and no work to be had, and unless they have plenty of provisions they will find it the most expensive spot on earth in which to exist."

"I found Dawson City to be a town of about 2,500 inhabitants, 150 of whom were women. It has a Catholic, Presbyterian and Episcopal church, and saloons, gambling halls and dance houses without number. The commonest whisky and beer a man ever swallowed retails at 50 cents a drink. Everything considered, though, it is a very orderly place. The place was about out of illuminating material when I left, several mines having shut down because no lights could be obtained. I remained in Dawson City six weeks and the longer I stayed the more I became convinced that there was no show for me to strike anything."

"On the 4th of December, in company with six other men I started back to the United States. We had provisions enough of our own for the trip. They were loaded on sleds and drawn

by dogs. The day we left the thermometer registered 60 degrees below zero. The Yukon was frozen, and we followed it back to the lakes and crossed the Shagway pass. We met two parties on their way to Dawson, two men having 800 pounds of condensed or evaporated eggs on sleds. The surest way to make money up there is to take provisions across the pass before spring and boat them to Dawson City as soon as the ice begins to move. Boats going down the Yukon will get in three weeks before steamers can get up the river, and of course, will find a great demand for goods at big prices."

POPULAR VERDICT.

How the Audience Voted On Klondike Prize Stories.

On Thursday evening last, at the meeting of the Literary Circle of the Klondike Art League, it was announced before the reading of the stories took place, that the judges of the merits of the stories had made their final awards, after much consideration. But in order to obtain the judgment of those present on the merits, a ballot would be taken, after the reading, and before the awards were made. The story titled "Kilani" was awarded the first prize by the judges, and the story "The White Queen" was awarded the second prize, as was stated last Friday.

The audience numbered 75 persons. On subsequently counting the ballots, it appeared that 36 were cast. Of these 36 awarded the first prize to the story titled "Peleg Chapman's Sharks," 15 awarded it to "Kilani," six awarded it to "Hiku Kanahelo." For the second prize, 19 ballots were given for "Kilani," 15 were given for "Peleg Chapman's Sharks," 11 were given for "The White Queen," and 8 were given for "Hiku Kanahelo." The story "Peleg Chapman's Sharks" was handed in with the understanding that it was not in competition for any prize.

The four stories, read during the evening will appear in the columns of the Advertiser, or, with the addition of several of the other stories submitted, will be published in book form. This matter has not been settled.

Happily Mated.

Miss Libbie Wilhelm, daughter of F. Wilhelm, the contractor, was married to Archie Smith, clerk in the Postal Savings Bank, at the home of the bride's parents Thursday night, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating. Miss Lulu McWayne was bridesmaid and Mr. W. H. Wright, best man. After the ceremony, the newly married couple left for their pretty little home on Young street, whence they were followed by a host of friends anxious to offer congratulations. An elaborate Hawaiian wedding supper was served.

The New Light.

The exhibition of lighting by acetylene gas continues to attract attention in the store room at the corner of Hotel and Union streets. A number of citizens have become quite interested in the new illuminant and several will try it. The handling of the small plant required has been explained to scores of people. In the United States the gas has been on the market several years.

Mauli Senatorial Election.

It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the special election on Maui for a Senator to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Horner may be held on the registration of 1894. In that year there was held the last general election for Senators and it was in that year that last registration for the purpose was made. The question may be referred to the Supreme Court.

A VICEROUS BATTLE.

From the New Era, Greensburg.

The following is a straightforward statement of facts by a veteran of the late war.

Squire John Castor, of Newport, Indiana, is the narrator, and an honest, respected citizen he is too. He said: "I have been troubled with rheumatism in all my joints, ever since I went to the war. It was brought on by exposure there. It came on me gradually, and kept getting worse until I was unable to do any work. I tried several physicians, but they did me no good. They said my trouble was rheumatism, resulting in disease of the heart, and that there was no cure for it. Nevertheless I had lived and fought the disease for thirty years, and did not intend to die, simply because they said I must, so I hunted up some remedies for myself, and finally happened on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I asked some of my neighbors about the medicine, for it had been used by several persons in the community, and they recommended it very highly. I procured a box. The pills helped me right away, and I continued taking them. I commenced taking them last fall, and finished taking the sixth box a few months ago. I am not bothered with the rheumatism now—the medicine has cured me. I can now certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills are not only good for rheumatism, but are valuable for any disease that arises from impoverished or bad blood. They do not act on the bowels.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. Send to Messrs. NEWBERRY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

Hollister & Co.

Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co.

Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

Hollister & Co.

Are TOBACCONISTS.

Hollister & Co.

Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Many People Tell of Wheel Quality.

They say, "Best in the World," or "Best in Hawaii." All we claim is, Best on Fort street, or any other street in Honolulu.

'RAMBLERS,' 'COLUMBIAS,' 'STEARN'S.'

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Corner Fort & King Sts.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND STONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,650,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - - - - - 8,900,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,900,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,
£12,954,532.
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 2 0 0
Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000
Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds - - - - - 2,600,880 12 0
3—Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 9,600,152 2 8
£12,954,532 14 8
Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,577,008 17 8
Revenue Life and Annuity - - - - - 1,404,007 9 11
Branches - - - - - £2,381,086 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - - - - £3,375,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - - - £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A LOSS OF 15 MEN POLICY OUTLINED

Nearly Half of a Bark's Great Britain's Position in the East.

Cross Seas Broke On the Deck—A Sudden Disaster—No One Saw the Men Go—Clearing Ship.

ADELAIDE, March 1.—The French bark President Felix Faure, which arrived yesterday from Cardiff, reports the loss of 15 men at one time on 2d February, when the vessel was in lat 43 deg 10 min. S., and long 67 deg. E. A sea broke on board from each side, completely filling the decks, and for a time the vessel staggered under the immense weight of water. She gave a considerable list to port, and after a time the decks were cleared, and it was then found that 15 of the crew had been washed away. The suddenness of the catastrophe, together with the fact that the vessel was in heavy sea, prevented the lowering of a boat, and the vessel continued on her voyage with 16 men.

Captain Passard states no one saw the poor fellows washed overboard, and it was not until after the decks had been cleared that it was found they were missing. Quite two miles must have been traversed before the position was realized, and the crew were so reduced in numbers, that it would have been a matter of impossibility to launch boats. It took the crew two hours to clear the ship and secure the braces. Two others of the crew saved themselves by clutching hold of their companions.

MIOWERA.

Delay in Leaving Sydney—Klon-dike Company.

The C-A-S-S. Miowera, Free commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf Saturday morning, after a most pleasant trip from the Colonies. The purser reports that during the four years of his service on the Miowera, he had never experienced such a smooth trip. The Miowera discharged her usual amount of coal for the next steamer of the C-A-S-S. line through to the Colonies and proceeded on her way to Vancouver and Victoria at 1 p. m. sharp.

The delay of the Miowera was due to no accident to the engines as was supposed by a great many people here, but was the outcome of a difference between the directors of the company. As soon as this was patched up, the steamer was allowed to proceed on her way. By the uncertainty as to the sailing time of the Miowera, a great many passengers, both in the Colonies and here, were lost to her. No satisfaction whatever could be given the intending passengers. In consequence of this, many booked on the Alameda. The time of sailing was dependent on a telegram. This was received about 24 hours before the departure of the steamer from Sydney. A busy scene was then to be witnessed as the time was very short.

When once started on the way to Honolulu, the fate of the Miowera was a kind one. There happened to be a jolly crowd of people aboard, and all sorts of games were indulged in. Then there was the favorable weather, which enhanced, to a great degree, the happiness aboard.

Among the passengers on the Miowera were 120 Klondikers, from various places in the Colonies. They are a sturdy lot of people, who have all had experience in the work of mining, and who go with a full appreciation of the hardships that await them on the other side. Each man has from \$500 to \$1,500.

Handsome New Building.

Outside work on the new office building of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company on Queen street is about completed. The scaffolding in front will come down in a day or two now. This house is a signally handsome structure of brick with a front of native smoothed stone and plate glass. In the interior there is already in place a large vault, burglar and fire-proof and a spiral iron stairway.

Baltimore Gone.

As the Baltimore sailed out of the channel for Hong Kong yesterday, the band played Hawaii Ponoi by way of farewell. Lieutenant Elliot, the Baltimore's navigator took the big ship out. The plan of transferring him to the Bennington was changed.

The Admiral's flag was transferred aboard the Bennington and the usual salutes were fired.

Schilling's Best baking powder makes the biscuits light. Schilling's Best tea makes them seem lighter yet.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Conduct Regulated Mainly By Business Considerations—Will Notbrook Interference.

LONDON, March 10.—The Times regards the news from Pekin as comparatively reassuring. It says: "An interval may occur during which diplomatic means may be employed to avert ill-considered action on the part of our rivals. If delay of an duration has been actually procured, Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, may be relied upon to make the most of it in the interests of peace."

"In other respects the position in China seems as far from improvement as the position in West Africa. If the report from St. Petersburg that Russia will decline to give Great Britain the information she asked for correct, the nation cannot be blamed should they put the worst possible construction on the refusal. Those most familiar with public opinion throughout the country will be the first to recognize that the present temper of the people is not to be trifled with."

"At no time since the Crimean war, not even at the moment when the special squadron was organized in January, 1897, have they been less disposed to brook infringements from any quarter on their just rights. They are perfectly convinced of the justice of their cause and the magnitude of the issues at stake, both in China and West Africa. They believe that it may become their duty to vindicate that cause in each region, and if such duty should be thrown upon them, by the blindness or perversity of others, they will not flinch from it."

"We do not make this assertion in any spirit of bravado or from any desire to rouse the warlike feeling of the country. We make it in the true interests of peace, because the greatest menace to peace lies in the danger that our rivals may fall to believe that we are in earnest until it is too late. Foreigners do not appear to realize the business view we take of war as of other matters where our business interests are concerned. Our conduct is regulated mainly by business considerations. If the prejudice done us is slight, we may resent it, and yet pass it over rather than face serious losses, which, as we well know, war must at the best involve to our trade; but if the prejudice done or threatened is very grave and irreparable, we are ready of the two great evils to choose war as the lesser."

"We submitted the actions in Tunis and Madagascar and West Africa, which we should have been quite justified in resisting had we thought it worth while. It seems to have been inferred in some quarters of the continent that we will submit to any amount of wrong without resistance. 'Sir Edward Grey pointed out at the beginning of the session that this was a very serious mistake. Questions about Madagascar and Tunis, he observed, were not of sufficient intrinsic importance to lead to a breach of peace between the two great powers. China might well become such a question, and West Africa stands in the same category.' There is no sort of doubt that this is the view most generally accepted by all parties and all classes of Englishmen."

The issuance of the Imperial ukase ordering the extraordinary expenditure of 30,000,000 roubles for the construction of Russian warships, marks the third great stride in preparation for war this week. This, together with the British and American votes for money for the purpose of defence, means that the three powers have assigned the aggregate of \$240,000,000 for naval armament since Monday.

The total naval appropriation for the year by the British Government—£23,778,000—has never been exceeded. The nearest approach to that amount was in 1814, when £23,504,000 was appropriated for the use of the navy. Adding this year's naval appropriation to the army estimates makes over £48,000,000 to be expended on British defenses for the year, exclusive of the amount to be spent on the Indian army and the armies of the self-governing colonies.

The naval estimates include many for making great extensions of the docks of Gibraltar, Portland and Dover and show that surveys are in progress for works at Bermuda, Jamaica, the Island of Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eshleman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eshleman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have

forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Moana is due from San Francisco tomorrow while the Alameda will be in from the Colonies on the day following.

The American schooner W. H. Talbot, Bennecke master, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, 17 days from Port Gamble with a cargo of lumber for Lewers & Cooke.

The Kikikat has finished discharging and will be ready for sea tomorrow. Captain Cutler has been coming to this port with lumber for the last 19 years and during that time has made 53 successful voyages.

The W. G. Hall reports 24,500 bags of sugar left on the Garden Isle and divided up as follows between the various plantations: K. M. S., 1,000; V. K., 1,000; Mak., 5,000; G. & R., 7,000; E. L. P., 600; K. S. Co., 4,300; S. 600; H. M., 3,500; M. S. Co., 6,500. K. P. and L. P. are both cleaned out. Several of the sugar mills were forced to stop grinding on account of the heavy rains.

The Waialeale, which arrived from Ahukini Sunday morning, reports as follows: Left Hanalei bay in company with the Noeau Saturday evening. Had a nasty cross sea in the Channel. Lihue has finished cutting cane. There is not much more work to be done. Just before leaving the news was received that there had been a cloud burst at Koloa. No details could be gathered as the steamer was just about leaving.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, cruise, March 10.
U. S. Training Ship Mohican, Book, San Francisco, March 19.

MERCHANTMEN.
(This list does not include coasters.)
Am. ship H. B. Hyde, Colcord, San Francisco, January 30.

Am. bktn. Arago, Greenleaf, in distress, February 14.
Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, Liverpool, February 19.
Am. bktn. John Smith, Groth, Kahului, March 6.
Am. ship Iroquois, Taylor, San Francisco, March 7.
Am. schr. Robert Searies, Piltz, Newcastle, March 7.
Br. ship Western Monarch, Evans, Liverpool, March 10.
Am. bktn. Irigard, Schmidt, San Francisco, March 11.
Am. schr. Bowden, Fjerem, Westport, N. Z., March 13.
Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, Port Townsend, March 15.
Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, March 16.
Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend, March 16.
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco, March 17.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, March 20.
Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco, March 22.
Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Bennecke, Port Gamble, Mar. 23.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, March 25.
Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Bennecke, from Port Gamble.
Smr. Waialeale, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, March 26.
C-A-S-S. Miowera, Free, from the Colonies.
Smr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Smr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Smr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.
Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, March 27.
Smr. Maui, Freeman, from Maui ports.
Smr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Smr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.
Smr. Upolu, Hellingesen, from Hawaii ports.
Smr. Waialeale, Parker, from Ahukini.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, March 25.
U. S. S. Baltimore, Dyer, for Hongkong.
Smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Smr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, for Waimanalo.
Smr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina.
Smr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Hamakua.
Smr. Noeau, Pederson, for Hanalei.
Smr. Waialeale, Parker, for Kauai ports.

Saturday, March 26.
C-A-S-S. Miowera, Free, for Victoria and Vancouver.
Monday, March 28.
Smr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Smr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, for Oahu ports.
Smr. Kaena, Mosher, for Waialeale ports.
Smr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Smr. Claudine, Cameron, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kihel, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe, Pepeekeo, Onomea, Papaikou, Hilo and Pohoiki at 10 a. m.
Smr. Maui, Freeman, for Lahaina, Kahului, Keanae, Hana, Hamoa, Kipahulu and Nuu at 5 p. m.
Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Niihau and Hanalei at 4 p. m.
Smr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Niihau (passengers only), Koloa, Elele, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waima and Kekaha at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Kauai ports, per smr. W. G. Hall, March 27.—Chas. Gay, E. Hutchinson, Chas. Day, Mrs. C. Mett, 3 children and servants, E. Dreier, Chow Y. Choy, Ah Tung and 57 on deck.
From Hanalei, per smr. Mikahala, March 26—Mrs. H. Isenbarg, G. D. Gere.

From Sydney, per smr. Miowera, Mar. 26—Mr. Vickers and 140 through.
From Kauai, per smr. Kauai, March 26—E. L. Kauai, Mrs. J. Scott, Mrs. Ames, Miss Ames, Miss H. Ames, Miss Malvina and 22 deck.
From Kapaa, per smr. James Makee, March 26—J. K. Lauke and T. Duncan.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per smr. Claudine, March 26—Mrs. L. T. Walsh, Miss J. Weight, Miss Bella Weight, Chas. Weight, Miss Austin Weight, C. H. Fairer, H. C. Austin, W. Vannatta, K. Hoshina, Thos. Nott, Mrs. W. F. Vanderpool, W. S. Wise, G. F. Little, A. L. Lingle, J. A. Scott, Chas. A. Bon, W. Hay, E. E. Wilson, J. P. Amaral, Akaka, H. S. Hagerup, W. A. Wall, W. C. Hollsted, Geo. F. Renton, J. F. Colburn, J. Kalamianale, Mrs. Sylvia, Miss Doherty and 152 on deck.

From Maui ports, per smr. Maui, March 27—J. F. Hackfeld, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, D. H. Kahalelo, Mrs. J. Leal and 3 children, R. von Tempsey, C. von Hamm, E. Morton, Martin Smith, M. D. Monsarrat, D. Conway, A. F. Good, J. W. Young, R. L. Wilhelm, Sung Leong, Ah Yau and 59 deck.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per smr. Mauna Loa, Nov. 25—Miss A. Crook, A. Lindsay, Judge Carter, J. F. Hackfeld, J. M. Monsarrat, S. P. Thomas, T. R. Robinson, W. Thompson, Dr. A. McWayne and family, H. P. Baldwin, D. L. Akawai, J. W. Kuaiwaku, John Sass, Miss May Hayselden, Dr. Rowatt, J. A. Gonsalves, L. Chong, E. Renken, Julian Monsarrat and wife, Mrs. G. H. Robertson, J. F. Humburg, R. B. Sheridan, C. Hoswell, G. C. Hewitt, Enoch Johnson, J. M. Kaneakua, Simisaki, and 29 deck.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C-A-S-S. Miowera, March 26—Mrs. Naphthali, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bashaw and four children, J. W. Morris, A. E. Sutton, G. W. Casey, P. Y. McCarthy, Mrs. McCarthy, Frank Lagerquist, E. W. Peterson, A. C. F. Bernacker, Hida, James Lyett and F. P. Hemen.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rise	Sun Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
Mon.	5:48	7:45	11:46	5:00	5:56	6:14	10:21	10:21
Tues.	5:49	7:46	11:47	5:01	5:57	6:15	10:22	10:22
Wed.	5:50	7:47	11:48	5:02	5:58	6:16	10:23	10:23
Thurs.	5:51	7:48	11:49	5:03	5:59	6:17	10:24	10:24
Fri.	5:52	7:49	11:50	5:04	6:00	6:18	10:25	10:25
Sat.	5:53	7:50	11:51	5:05	6:01	6:19	10:26	10:26
Sun.	5:54	7:51	11:52	5:06	6:02	6:20	10:27	10:27

The tides and moon phases are given to standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12 M. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1 h. 30 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Clouds.	Humid.	Wind.	Clouds.	Humid.
Mon.	30.00	69.99	66	77	33	88	6-10	8-8
Tues.	30.01	70.00	67	78	34	89	7-9	9-9
Wed.	30.02	70.01	68	79	35	90	8-10	10-10
Thurs.	30.03	70.02	69	80	36	91	9-11	11-11
Fri.	30.04	70.03	70	81	37	92	10-12	12-12
Sat.	30.05	70.04	71	82	38	93	11-13	13-13
Sun.	30.06	70.05	72	83	39	94	12-14	14-14

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate at Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of KILIKINA PUU (w) of Makawao, Maui, deceased.

On reading and filing the Petition and Account of John Leal, administrator of said estate, praying to be allowed the expenses of administration and charging himself with the receipts, and asking that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 13th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, this 24 day of March, 1898.
By the Court:
A. F. TAVARES,
Clerk 2nd Circuit.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. AND Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CHINA	Mar. 30
BELGIC	Apr. 9
PERU	Apr. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	May 7
GALIC	May 17
CITY OF PEKING	May 26

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

RIO DE JANEIRO	Apr. 12
GALIC	Apr. 22
CITY OF PEKING	Apr. 30
DORIC	May 10
CHINA	May 20
BELGIC	May 31

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

BY AUTHORITY.

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses, viz.:

Mr. W. O. Atwater, for the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

Mr. Moses Kauhiamahu, for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

HENRY E. COOPER,

Minister of the Interior ad Interim, Interior Office, March 19, 1898.

1952-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 9th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of land known as Kaakepa, Hilo, Hawaii, containing 194 acres, more or less.

Terms of lease, 21 years, beginning October 17, 1899.

Upset rental, \$500 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu, March 11, 1898.

1950-1d

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 2nd, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Auction, Leases of the following Government Lands:

Kamaloaloo, Kauai, 2,405 acres.

For the term beginning March 29, 1900, and ending May 1, 1907. Upset rental, \$1,000 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plans and full particulars as to above, apply to

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu, 1947-1d

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Health up to 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, April 6, 1898, for supplying the Leper Settlement, Molokai, with Beef Cattle for the period of six months ending September 30, 1898, under the following conditions:

1. The contractor to supply Fat Beef Cattle to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net when dressed.
2. Cattle to be delivered in lots specified by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, and to average from 14 to 30 heads per month more or less.
3. Cattle dying within 24 hours after delivery, from injury or other causes sustained previous to delivery to be the contractor's loss.
4. Cattle injured when delivered and killed for that reason to be paid for at 25 per cent. less than the contract price.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed.

Hides, tallow and offal to be the property of the Board.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

President of the Board of Health.

Honolulu, March 21, 1898.

4873-4t 1952-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, administrator with will annexed of the Estate of Heinrich Riemschneider, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Dated at Honolulu, March 21, 1898.
By the Court:
A. F. TAVARES,
Clerk 2nd Circuit.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Subscription List of W. W. Dimond & Co., Limited, is now ready for signatures at our place of business on King Street.

No subscription will be received for more than ten shares.

The incorporation will go into effect April 1st, 1898.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
Honolulu, March 15th, 1898.

4863-3t 1951-3t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the Estate of Chong Asau, Napoopoo, must be sent to the undersigned before the 1st day of May, 1898, or they will not be recognized.

JOHN GASPARD, Napoopoo.

Assignee of Estate of Chong Asau.

1953-3t

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company 1898

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.